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FOURTH SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

LD231044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1020 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jun (ADN) -- The Fourth SED Central Committee Plenum opened in Berlin on Wednesday. The Politburo report was presented by Paul Verner, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

Verner Presents Report

LD231740 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Quote marks as received]

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jun (ADN) -- Since the third meeting of the SED Central Committee (November 1981) extensive work has been done to realize the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. This was stated today by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in the Politburo's report to the fourth SED Central Committee plenum.

"Our aim is the further all-round strengthening of the GDR in accordance with the increasing demands of the eighties under the conditions of the escalated international class struggle. This is and remains our most important contribution to the further strengthening of socialism and to the struggle to safeguard peace, which we resolutely wage alongside the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community," said Paul Verner.

Paul Verner went on: "It is a matter of thwarting the adventurous course of confrontation and arms drive pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States, and of preventing a new and dangerous world conflagration."

"Our party's international policy has also been determined in past months by guaranteeing the most favorable external conditions for the construction of socialism and actively contributing to the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist community. This is all the more urgent because the international situation -- as a result of the policy of the most aggressive NATO circles, in particular the United States -- has further deteriorated in a manner which gives rise to concern. The recent meeting of the NATO Council in Bonn and the meeting of the heads of state and government of the leading imperialist states in Versailles have confirmed this. The United States and some other NATO states are trying to further step up political, economic and military pressure on the socialist community of states."

"Against the declared will of millions of people in the NATO states -- as expressed by the powerful demonstrations in Bonn, West Berlin, New York and other cities -- there is an adherence to realizing the long-term arms program and the Brussels missile decision," stated Paul Verner. "The European NATO states yielded to U.S. insistence to declare themselves ready for military actions outside the NATO sphere 'after consultations and with agreement of interests.'"

"Instead, then, of contributing toward lessening tensions in the world and safeguarding peace, the meetings of Versailles and Bonn have confirmed the course of the most aggressive imperialist circles, aimed at escalating international tensions, as the political guideline for the NATO states," said Paul Verner. "As always in history the militant circles of imperialism are seeking the way out of the deepening internal and external crisis processes of the capitalist system by increasing aggressiveness and adventurism. They are under the illusion of being able to halt and reverse the course of historical development with a policy of confrontation and arms drive."

"This is what determines both the domestic and foreign policy of the United States," states the Politburo report. Gigantic funds are being sacrificed toward this end.

The United States is spending some $222 billion in this fiscal year for an acceleration of the arms race. In the 1985-86 fiscal year the United States will spend more than $367 billion, which is more than $1 billion per day. This policy course of the administration is being forced not only on its own people but also will have to be borne by the peoples of the other NATO states.

Against the resistance of the peoples and the reservations of some governments of West European countries the plan remains to station American nuclear-armed medium-range missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe in 1983. This is designed to create on our continent a nuclear first-strike capacity against the Warsaw Pact states. The existing military-strategic balance of power is to be shifted in favor of NATO, in particular in favor of the United States. The United States is expanding the network of its military bases abroad. Maneuvers and demonstrations of military might in the NATO sphere and in other parts of the world, such as the Near and Middle East, the Indian Ocean, the Horn of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, are increasing."

"The Reagan administration's objective -- to gain military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community -- is and remains an absolute miscalculation," the report continues. "The Soviet people and the other peoples of the socialist community will make the necessary efforts and sacrifices to prevent these adventurous plans and preserve the military balance. That is in the interests of socialism of peacelovers throughout the world."

"In the period under review it became sharply apparent that even in the United States broad circles of the population feel uneasy over Reagan's adventurous policy. The movement for the freezing of nuclear arms has become an influential factor in U.S. political life. Public displeasure is growing over the most massive reduction in social services for decades and the lethal consequences of the aggressive military and foreign policy. Leading representatives of the bourgeoisie oppose Reagan's reckless policy. A number of congressmen, governors, mayors and former highranking government officials, including four former secretaries of state and two former secretaries of defense, have called on Reagan to reduce his arms budget, freeze armaments and ratify SALT II."

"A peace movement embracing hundreds of millions in all countries and continents is waging the struggle against the confrontation policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles and for peace, detente, arms limitation and disarmament. This movement unites different political and social forces. They are all inspired by this idea: Europe must not become Euroshima. The world must not be plunged into a nuclear inferno."

"Many capitalist countries have seen a powerful upsurge of the mass movement for peace and disarmament. The scale of this movement is unique in the history of the struggle for peace. Thanks to its enormous political and social breadth, it has achieved a new and higher quality. This has become apparent in the powerful peace demonstrations in Western Europe, Japan and the United States since the autumn of 1981," Paul Verner said.

"The farsighted, constructive peace policy of the USSR, GDR and the other states of our socialist community has proved of vital importance for the changing mood of the peoples. The peace program set out at the 26th CPSU Congress and the manifold peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states are having a long-term impact. Increasingly they pierce the smokescreen of the imperialist lie about a threat and the imperialist propaganda for arms modernization."

"We see that the struggle of the peacelovers has forced the Reagan administration to accept the USSR proposals for the opening of negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. Still greater pressure by the people is needed in order to compel the U.S. ruling circles to conduct the negotiations beginning on 29 June in a realistic, constructive and substantive fashion and not to misuse them as an alibi to gain time for an arms buildup.

The course of events in recent months bears out our historical experience that the steady consolidation of our fraternal alliance with the party and the land of Lenin, the strength of the socialist community and its constructive policy, its coordinated action in the world arena are and remain the guarantee for the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of a lasting peace."

The report continues: "As Comrade Erich Honecker told his conference with the first district (kreis) secretaries: "The growing strength of real socialism, the development of its virtues and values, gives us great satisfaction. We can rightly claim in the 65th year since the Great Socialist October Revolution and in the 33rd year of the GDR, in spite of all resistance and difficulties, socialism, since its inception as the power of the workers and peasants in 1917, has ceaselessly continued its triumphal march.'"

"Our party and people fully support the new initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions and the 19th Congress of the Lenin Komsomol. They are indeed proposals which give further concrete shape to the peace program of the 26th party congress and at the same time take account of and further all positive proposals made in various countries on arms limitation and disarmament."

"It was emphasized with due seriousness how acute and urgent is an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is ready to agree to a reciprocal moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Desirous of achieving an equitable agreement on a sharp reduction of the nuclear weapons of both sides in Europe, the USSR decided to set a good example, to renounce unilaterally the further deployment of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR and unilaterally to reduce these weapons systems selectively west of the Urals. The reduction of a significant number of these missiles has started."

"In his important message to the second special session of the United Nations Comrade Brezhnev announced the solemn pledge by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This pledge came into force with its announcement at the UN General Assembly. This Soviet decision is based on the assumption that an equally clear and unmistakable pledge of all other nuclear states is practically tantamount to a ban on the use of nuclear weapons."

"As Comrade Gromyko told the UN special session, the Soviet Union rightly opposes American ideas aimed at a unilateral reduction by the USSR. If these U.S. proposals were followed, the United States could not only maintain its strategic potential but also continue unhindered its nuclear arms buildup, for example with intercontinental MX missiles, strategic B-1 bombers and Trident missile launchers. These are weapons systems aimed at destabilizing the approximate military balance and turning it into U.S. superiority."

"Noted U.S. politicians who are thinking in realistic terms have formed the same view. Former Secretary of State Muskie said that Reagan's proposals undermine the process of disarmament. We attach great importance to the Soviet-American summit meeting suggested by the USSR. It should center on problems of reducing armaments and disarmament. In the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe and the UN disarmament committee in Geneva, too, the socialist community states proceed from the principle of equality and equal security. The socialist states taking part in these negotiations, including the GDR, have taken repeated initiatives in order to achieve concrete results. Apart from verbal protestations the Western side has so far made no constructive contribution to the success of these negotiations."

"The close cooperation of the states of the socialist community for the securing of peace and their interest in an improvement of the international situation was also

reflected at the session of the foreign ministers' committee of the signatories of the Warsaw Pact," Paul Verner continued. "The session was devoted to the concrete realization of the peace and disarmament proposals of the socialist states. At the session the steadfast readiness of the socialist countries to agree to the limitation and reduction of all kinds of weapons on a just and mutual basis was reaffirmed."

"This also governs the attitude of the GDR at the second special session of the United Nations on disarmament," the report says. "At the beginning of May the Politburo passed the directive for the appearance of the GDR Government delegation at this session. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, passed a message to Ismat Kittani, president of the second special session of the United Nations. This message reaffirmed that the GDR is a reliable and active partner in the struggle for lasting peace and disarmament. The GDR thinks it is urgently necessary to decide on and implement measures for ending the nuclear arms race."

"In line with the peace strategy of the 10th SED Congress the GDR has also campaigned in the report period for the comprehensive use of existing possibilities and the opening up of new possibilities of developing relations with capitalist countries in the political, economic, scientific-technological and commercial spheres as well as in the field of culture and in other areas on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence," the report goes on.

"The main issue -- the preservation and securing of peace -- determined our foreign policy toward the FRG in the period of the report. According to the resolutions of our 10th party congress, we have always acted in the awareness that the development of normal relations between the GDR and the FRG has considerable significance not only for the two German states, but for the overall situation in Europe, and for an improvement of the political climate."

"An outstanding event in this sense was the meeting of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, with FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at Lake Werbellin in December 1981. At this meeting, which attracted worldwide notice, a broad range of problems was discussed.

The Politburo received a report on Comrade Honecker's meeting with Federal Chancellor Schmidt and described it as a positive and valuable contribution to the process of detente in Europe. The report confirmed that the dialogue between the leaders of states with different social systems is useful and beneficial for peace particularly when the international situation is so complex. It became clear that even with different, indeed opposite, positions and interests on fundamental issues it is possible to agree on the safeguarding of peace if one proceeds with the required sense of responsibility. Thus the Lake Werbellin meeting was eloquent testimony to the vitality of the policy of peaceful coexistence."

"In our view the signals given by the meeting of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and the FRG chancellor remain relevant. In recent months we have acted entirely in their spirit. Together with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states new initiatives have been taken to contain the arms race and avert the danger of nuclear war. Likewise the GDR has taken steps to improve bilateral relations with the FRG. The meetings of the general secretary of our party's Central Committee with leading FRG political and business personages has played an important part. In a conversation with Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the FRG Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce, during the Leipzig spring fair, it was agreed that the further expansion of GDR-FRG economic relations is advantageous for both sides and contributes to the development of overall relations."

"The Government of the Federal Republic also stated that it attaches great importance to the meeting at Lake Werbellin and that it regards the safeguarding of peace as the foremost task of our time."

"Both sides affirmed their desire for cooperation, particularly in those questions recorded in the joint communique. We would express our expectation that the FRG Government will adhere to this and that agreement on important questions will not be sacrificed under the pressure of forces who can make nothing of detente and even wish to expunge the term 'detente' from international life."

In this connection one must say, the report states, "The picture is very contradictory. The constant affirmation of the Brussels NATO decision on missiles, the curt rejection of the USSR proposals for a missiles moratorium, the express insistence on the NATO concept of a nuclear first strike and the recent Bonn-Washington agreement on the proposed deployment of six extra U.S. divisions in the Federal Republic at a time when one should be concerned with force reductions -- all this and much else are certainly not contributions to detente."

"The point still at issue is that the FRG should respect GDR citizenship. In regard to the frontier in the Elbe sector the time has come to sign the draft protocol of the joint frontier commission of 1978. The so-called 'Central Registration Office in Salzgitter,' of which every perceptive person says that its existence cannot be justified, is still an obstacle to the settlement of questions in which the FRG side shows interest.

"There can be no doubt that the process of normalizing GDR-FRG relations can be carried on only under conditions of peace and on the basis of the treaties which have been concluded with strict regard for the sovereignty and equality of the two German states. All the more one is bound to ask what was meant recently when CDU and CSU politicians said that the treaties could be accepted only on the basis of a 'correct interpretation and meaning.' He who intends by such nebulous formulations to question the letter and spirit of the treaties should consider in good time what he is shaking and perilizing.'"

"Our attitude toward GDR-FRG relations is governed by fundamental positions and not by tactical short-term considerations. We are guided by the interests of peace and peaceful cooperation of states of different social systems in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence. That has been the case in the past and will remain so. There is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. This was also the tenor of the talks and negotiations Comrade Guenter Mittag had in December 1981 with members of the French Government and leading representatives of the French economy."

"In the period under review the Politburo more than once commented on the situation in the People's Republic of Poland. Our opinion is known. We cannot overlook the fact that, with its transition to the policy of confrontation, imperialism is stepping up its permanent effort to obstruct the development of socialism by political ideological and economic subversion and to pry individual countries from the socialist community."

"With the measures of 13 December 1981, which are entirely an internal affair of People's Poland, the Military Council of National Salvation of Poland has thwarted the plan of the imperialists and counterrevolutionary forces to liquidate socialism in the People's Republic of Poland. During the visit to Berlin of the party and government delegation led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker affirmed the GDR's full support for the measures to safeguard the people's power, overcome the political and economic crises and ensure the continued socialist development of People's Poland. The Polish People's Republic will always have a reliable friend and loyal ally in the GDR. This was clearly expressed by our party in the Politburo statement on the visit to the GDR of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Poland."

"The Politburo report assesses the friendship visits by Erich Honecker to the CSSR and Hungary as successful and significant for the further deepening of bilateral cooperation and cooperation among the community of socialist states. The Politburo continues to attach great importance to the further development of relations with the

Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the report says, and points to the attendance of SED delegations at the party congresses of the fraternal parties in these countries."

"The past months have clearly shown how much the imperialist threat to peace -- its arms race and confrontation -- is aimed directly against the basic interests of the liberated states and against peoples still struggling for their independence," the report goes on. "This policy entails great danger for the peaceful development of many countries which are among our friends. Today, more clearly than ever, everyone can see the close relationship of the peace struggle and anti-imperialist solidarity. Many countries are the scene of acts of imperialist aggression and are dangerous seats of conflict, such as in the Near and Middle East, in southern Africa, and in Central America."

"Once again Israel has begun a large-scale and massive aggression against its neighbor Lebanon. This barbaric aggression -- which is aimed against the Lebanese and Palestinian people -- the Israelis concede is intended to choke the Palestinian resistance movement in blood, to rob the Palestinians of their legitimate rights and to annihilate them," Paul Verner explained.

"No one can deny that this renewed Israeli aggression is taking place with the consent and support of Washington. It is Washington which arms Israel and which at the beginning of this year signed a strategic military agreement with it. This encouraged Israel to undertake criminal anti-Arab actions. The U.S. veto in the UN Security Council thwarted the resolution on the end to the Israeli aggression."

"In the statement of our party's Central Committee, of the State Council and of the GDR Council of Ministers, we have strongly condemned this renewed aggression by Israel and have said that the defensive measures undertaken by the Lebanese and Palestinian side have the full solidarity of the GDR."

"Israel's renewed aggression against Lebanon -- as do all tensions and conflicts in the Middle East created by imperialism -- clearly show to what extent guaranteeing the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine is an indispensable precondition to peace and security in the Middle East," the report says. "Part of this precondition is the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Israel must give back to the Arabs the land that it has occupied. The Palestinian people have a legitimate right to their own state. The GDR is unshakably at the side of the Arab peoples, who are fighting for their inalienable rights and interests."

"This attitude dominated the visit of the PLO Executive Committee and Yasir 'Arafat, supreme commander of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, who was in Berlin this past March at the invitation of Comrade Erich Honecker. This meeting was fresh proof of the close ties of solidarity which link the socialist German workers' and peasants' state with the just struggle of the peoples for legitimate rights, for peace and social progress."

Regarding international activity, the report states that during the past months this activity was aimed at "developing relations between the GDR and the liberated peoples and states of Africa, Asia and Latin America. In the period of the report these relations have grown in breadth and intensity. The treaties on friendship and cooperation concluded by Comrade Erich Honecker during his trips have proven themselves to be a reliable basis for close friendly comradeship and dynamic development."

"The many contacts and varied cooperation on all levels are growing constantly. The travels of the delegation of the People's Chamber, of the foreign ministers and of other representatives of the GDR Government to the states in Africa, Asia and Latin America were made in the service of better mutual understanding and cooperation toward peace, democracy and progress, against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism."

The report mentions the successful visits to the GDR by Afghan state and party chief Babrak Karmal, and the visit by Maurice Bishop, head of the Government of Grenada.

The report emphasizes that in relations with India, reciprocal high-level visits reflect the swift development of cooperation on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

"The current extremely tense international situation makes the comprehensive cooperation of all revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces more necessary than ever. This was made clear by the meeting of the representatives of 90 communist and workers parties during the conference in Prague on the magazine: PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM. The activities of our Central Committee delegation, led by Comrade Hermann Axen, contributed to the success of this meeting."

The report also points to the international theoretical conference in Sofia to mark the 100th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov, which turned into a significant political event.

"The strengthening of the fraternal bond with the party of Lenin is the focus of the shaping of our relations with the fraternal parties," the report states.

"Cooperation with the other fraternal parties of our community has deepened." The SED attaches great importance to the multilateral cooperation in the international and ideological sphere as well as in the area of the organizational work of the party. Thus a delegation headed by Horst Dohlus attended the discussion of the secretaries for party and organizational issue of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries in Prague.

The report also gives an account of the visits to the GDR by Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP, and Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party CC, which reflected the close relations with these parties. The SED has also determinedly developed its relations with parties of the revolutionary vanguard and with national liberation movements. The meeting between Erich Honecker and Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South-West African People's Organization, developed into a convincing sign of anti-imperialist solidarity. There was also a continuation of the dialogue and joint activities with socialist and social democratic parties. At the invitation of the Socialist Party of Japan a delegation of the SED Central Committee attended the international conference against nuclear weapons in Tokyo.

"In the economic sphere the Politburo concentrated its work in the period under review on the implementation of the economic strategy for the eighties adopted by the 10th SED Congress. The object is to achieve the necessary increase in economic performance for the continuation of the policy that serves the people, serves the strengthening of socialism in the GDR and the safeguarding of peace."

"Throughout our party it is increasingly understood that -- as Comrade Honecker put it in his speech to the first district secretaries in February -- 'a new situation has emerged in international economic relations which requires changes and a radically different approach.' In successfully continuing our economic policy we must above all ensure intensively extended reproduction, produce better quality goods at less cost, make more use of our own resources and manage with what we have."

Paul Verner gave the following data about the implementation of the 1982 economic plan:

"Planned targets were overfulfilled to the extent of 100.7 percent by the end of May. Industrial goods worth M1.2 billion over and above the plan were made available for the public, the domestic economy and exports. Industrial combines achieved a plan lead equivalent to a 0.8 days output. [sentence as received] All sectors have exceeded scheduled production since the beginning of the year. Compared with 1981, a 4 percent increase has been achieved in average daily output. The plan for the sale of finished goods to the public has been overfulfilled on the whole. Goods worth M335 million have been produced over and above the plan. Of the 133 centrally managed combines in industry, 130 fulfilled or exceeded their industrial output plan."

The increasing use of qualitative factors of economic growth through intensification and rationalization was crucially important for increased performance in recent months. Summing up one can say that a notable increase in economic performance has been achieved in the first 5 months of this year.

Paul Verner went on: "In order to enhance the contribution made by science and technology the technological level of production must be generally improved. Working time and manpower can be reduced, all by the purposeful use of robot technology to automate production. At present over 15,000 robots are in use in our economy."

In the development, production and application of microelectronics in the GDR economy it is necessary to achieve an above-average increase in the output of microelectronic components and special technological equipment and to develop new technologies and component ranges.

"In this field, too, a hard class struggle is proceeding. The embargo policy of U.S. imperialism and the countries under its influence aims to impede the development of microelectronics in the GDR. The only possible response is greater efforts of our own and the deepening of cooperation with the fraternal countries, chiefly with the Soviet Union." The further development of our secondary raw materials economy is a compelling economic requirement. "At present one-third of the industrial and residential waste is used as secondary raw materials and recycled."

The report says this about scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR:

"As for the program of specialized and collaborative production between the GDR and USSR in the period to 1990, the Politburo notes that the implementation of the agreements made by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the central questions of developing economic relations between our countries has led to a major extension and deepening of cooperation with the USSR in all fields of science, technology and production.

At the 30th meeting this month of the GDR-USSR intergovernmental commission eight more government agreements and eight ministerial agreements were signed. This brings the number of GDR-USSR governmental and ministerial agreements on economic and scientific technological cooperation to 160."

Paul Verner added: "Of great importance for our economy is our participation in new projects in the USSR by which we ensure the long-term supply of raw materials for our economy. It includes GDR participation in the construction of the Urgengoy-Uzhgorod natural gas pipeline. The still stronger development of our foreign trade relations with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries remains basic to the implementation of our economic policy aims. Our trade with socialist countries, which accounts for 67 percent of the GDR's total foreign trade, remains the firm external economic foundation of our economic development."

The SED Central Committee Politburo described the 36th CEMA meeting recently held in Bucharest as an important contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states. "In view of the confrontation policy of imperialist countries aimed at aggravating the international situation, cooperation in CEMA gains added importance. The program for plan coordination in the 1986-90 period, adopted by the CEMA meeting, provides the possibility of beginning soon to coordinate basic questions of economic relations and of deepening our cooperation in the next 5-year plan period."

Paul Verner continued: "Thanks to the strenuous efforts of our workers and in spite of increased demands it has been possible to continue our social policy program successfully. Pride of place is taken by the implementation of our housing program as the core of our social policy program. In recent months 69,337 dwellings were newly built or modernized."

This June the Politburo decided on measures for the implementation of the housing construction program until 1985. These measures contain a clear guideline on how to ensure the maximum social policy impact of housing construction with the considerable physical and financial resources provided.

The report then says: "In line with increased performance the net money income of the population has grown by 3.3 percent since the beginning of the year. Compared with the same period last year M510 million more goods were sold to the population in the first 5 months of this year."

The 12th Agricultural Congress in Berlin from 13-14 May demonstrated the unanimous support of cooperative peasants and workers in GDR agriculture, forestry and the food industry for the policy of the party of the working class. "It reflected the firm and unshakable alliance of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party with the class of cooperative peasants as the political foundation of our socialist state."

In light of the clear prospects for the class of cooperative peasants and cooperative property, the point now is to strengthen the agricultural producer cooperatives and to deepen cooperation between crop and stockfarming enterprises.

The unity of economic and social policy profoundly affects agriculture and stimulates the will to work of cooperative peasants and workers. All efforts should be mobilized in socialist competition in order to fulfill even under complicated conditions this year's plan for the sale to the state of milk and fat stock.

Paul Verner said in this connection: "All efforts should be directed to the comprehensive application of science and technology, the effective use of every square meter of soil, constantly increasing soil fertility, reducing losses and making better use of animal feeds."

The fulfillment of the 1982 economic plan calls for a major effort in agriculture, the report says.

"Great efforts have been made for a radical improvement in the cost/benefit ration of scientific work. In the period under review the activity of communists and their political influence in teaching, study, work and research teams have grown at the GDR Academy of Sciences, universities and higher and vocational education colleges. In letters to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, scientists express their great confidence in the proven policy of the party of the working class. Scientific institutions in the GDR are making successful use of the possibilities which flow from socialist economic integration to enhance the social effectiveness of science and university education."

The report states on questions of culture and art: "The thorough analysis of the third SED Central Committee plenum has triggered many activities in culture and art designed to enhance the quality and impact of cultural and artistic work in the struggle for peace and the development of the advanced socialist society."

The report says: "It has always been one of the finest traditions of progressive German writers and artists openly to take sides with the weapon of art in the struggles of their time. Artists and cultural workers in all fields are fighting with fervour and consistency for peace and disarmament and against the imperialist NATO arms buildup. In all areas the writers union has organized readings and the cultural league has held meetings."

"The higher standards set by the 10th SED Congress determine the development of art in our socialist society," Paul Verner said. "The commemoration of the tercentenary of the birth of Johann Friedrich Boettger and of the 150th anniversary of the death of Johann Wolfgang Goethe demonstrate the continuing and creative assimilation of the cultural heritage in our country, based on a living relationship with the tasks of our time."

The report says that notable results have been achieved in the development of socialist health and social system. The opening of the new building of the Charite Hospital in Berlin marked the completion of the most important investment project of the GDR's higher education and health service. "We are anxious to improve the level of health care for mothers and children." "Care for senior citizens and the handicapped is the concern of the whole of society.

In the period since the third plenum of the SED Central Committee the Politburo and Secretariat made a number of decisions to strengthen our socialist state power. "Our worker-peasant state reliably ensures the political stability of our socialist society."

In this connection Paul Verner said: "In ensuring the certainty of the law and the protection of citizens and society from criminal offenses and other violations of the law, our socialist state shows a high degree of stability. We regard this as a good result of the struggle waged by our socialist society against delinquency and of the successful work of the security and justice agencies of our worker-peasant state."

"In the period under review the party acted as always on Lenin's principle that the struggle for peace and the protection of our socialist fatherland are indissoluble. Our socialist national defense was further strengthened and the security of our state frontier enhanced. At the end of March the People's Chamber unanimously passed the law on military service in the GDR and the law on the GDR state frontier. Both laws are a further step to the consistent implementation of the foreign, security and military policy of the 10th SED Congress, which is directed to the well-being of the people and to the safeguarding of peace. Its implementation ensures the stability, inviolability and sovereignty of the worker-peasant power, which is equal to all demands for the reliable protection of the socialist order and discharges its responsibility in the community of the fraternal Warsaw Pact states for peace and security."

"Faithful to their patriotic and internationalist attitude, the National People's Army and Border Troops of the GDR are fulfilling their military duty."

The report continues: "Our Army personnel proved once again last winter that the soldiers of the people can be relied upon at all times -- in the daily struggle for constantly raising their fighting power and combat readiness as well as in assignments against the forces of nature."

Paul Verner went on: "Keeping up the fine tradition of the free German youth, over four million of its members and the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization, young people from all walks of life and other citizens demonstrated at the Whitsun rally and the Days of Friendship of GDR-CSSR Youth for the peace policy of the GDR, Soviet Union and the other socialist states."

The report says that the 11th National Congress of the Democratic Women's Federation has been a veritable high point in the organization's life. "In a climate of political receptiveness delegates expressed their readiness to dedicate themselves to the strengthening of our worker-peasant state. They expressed their intention not to spare themselves in the struggle for peace, to work in the civil defense ranks and to support their husbands and sons who are doing their duty to protect the socialist fatherland."

"At present some 350,000 members are active in the 17,826 National Front committee, including 156,700 communists, 75,000 members of friendly parties and 118,000 nonparty citizens. The National Front has achieved its highest level of organization."

Another section of the report says: "The comradely cooperation of the parties and mass organizations in the democratic bloc has achieved a new impetus in implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions. The Democratic Peasants' Party, CDU, Liberal Democratic Party and NDP are creative allies at our side who by word and deed are making a significant contribution to the all-round strengthening of the GDR."

The congress of these parties "demonstrated the firmness of our alliance and the high level of our comradely cooperation. All friendly parties are acting in accordance with the 10th SED Congress decisions because they are in line with the interests of the people. Together we will advance and deepen our alliance. Our socialist state needs the creative cooperation of everybody and will foster every initiative which strengthens it."

"By consistently continuing its policy which is close to the people, its persistent stand for the cause of peace and equipped with the economic strategy of the 10th SED Congress our party has established firmer ties with the masses than previously and, in mastering future demands, can rely ever more comprehensively on the growing socialist awareness, higher education level and the great readiness to work of the working class and all other working people." Paul Verner added: "The preparations for and organization of the 65th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR are of basic importance for our party's ideological work."

"More than ever it is our party's tasks to deepen the understanding of our country's citizens of the fact that the safeguarding of peace depends, above all, on the political, economic and military strength of socialism and that socialism is as powerful as we make it by our deeds."

The party elections held from 1 March-17 April 1982 "impressively showed the firm unity and cohesion of the party, the unshakable trust of our comrades in the Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker."

The report states that the SED has 2,202,277 members and candidate members; and 57.7 percent of members and candidate members are workers.

Honecker Gives Closing Speech

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["'Continuing To Reliably Implement the Course Set by the 10th Party Congress With the Aid of the People'; From the Closing Remarks of Erich Honecker General Secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the Fourth Session of the SED Central Committee" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 24 June (ADN) -- Dear comrades, the course and the results of the fourth session of the party Central Committee are totally devoted to our agreement on the basic issues of our domestic and foreign policy. In the assessment of these questions it was once again made clear that the stable, dynamic development of the GDR in the community of the fraternal states is of great significance for the strengthening of the international positions of socialism and the struggle for peace. This is in line with the resolutions of the 10th party congress. Our party is guided by these resolutions in all its work.

Many significant events have taken place in the report period. Among these are the powerful FDJ peace demonstrations. From the Oder to the Elbe and Werra, from Ruegen to the Erzgebirge, more than four million people -- irrespective of their opinions or religion -- have expressed the view that what matters in today's world is to create peace against NATO weapons. This shows where the causes for the aggravation of the international situation lie, and what path we have to take in order to ensure that in opposition to the course of the first-strike politicians and to their perverse notions of the future of our planet, Europe does not become a Euroshima.

Indeed nowadays there is no reason for us to sit and do nothing. Every day we must do a good deed and make a contribution to the strengthening of peace so that its bases stand up to the onslaughts of the warmongers. The fourth central committee session has affirmed the will of our party to do all this. In so doing we are in good company in accord with the will of the overwhelming majority of mankind, with the Soviet Union and

the other peoples of the socialist community of states, with the national liberation movements, with the millions of people on all five continents who stand up for peace and against nuclear death, on the side of all for whom -- especially in the atomic age -- increased arming does not mean increased security.

The womb that bears war is still fertile. No one can deny this. The areas of conflict are increasing. If these areas are not brought under control, that is, solved through negotiations, then they threaten to spread like a forest fire, especially as some irresponsible people believe that they will survive with the aid of the nuclear first strike strategy. In such an event these irresponsible people would not even have time to think about their sins.

In view of the shocking examples of how wars are waged nowadays, of how people are afflicted by the horrors, the misery and suffering of war, it is urgently necessary to call a halt. The politics of confrontation should not be allowed to survive.

The fact that the international situation has not been so serious since the end of the World War II is evident by the increase in the areas of conflict which are carefully prepared by the imperialist forces -- the conflict over the Falkland Islands, the horrible aggression of the Israelis against Lebanon and the Israeli campaign of murder and annihilation against the Palestinians. By raising our voices against this, we are at the same time helping the victims. We, who are marked by two world wars, who are obliged to ensure that never again will a war emanate from German soil, urge the peoples not to listen to those who talk of peace but who actually prepare for war.

Faced with the open threat from the gentlemen of the Pentagon of a "limited" -- in reality an unlimited nuclear war -- and faced with NATO's presumption of deciding alone what is detente and what is not, our conviction is hardening that there is nothing more important than securing peace. This is our unshakable standpoint, that is German peace policy as a firm element of the worldwide efforts to no longer regard war in the nuclear age as the continuation of politics by other means. The logic of this attitude governs the support of the first socialist state of workers and peasants for the solution of all international disputes by peaceful means, by negotiations, instead of getting involved in wars which benefit no one.

Reason and good will are the bases of a positive development in international relations. The SED Central Committee totally supports -- in full responsibility to our peoples and mindful of its obligations toward other peoples, particularly those who have suffered under the heel of German militarism and imperialism -- the unilateral declaration of the Soviet Union, which is valid under international law, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as contained in the message of Comrade Brezhnev to the UN special session on disarmament.

In the present world situation in view of the push of the U.S. administration toward military superiority and the efforts of Ronald Reagan to move the borders of the United States to Europe, this is a courageous step by the USSR. This is an act of peace which, as we know, is welcomed by the majority of the American people. Comrade Brezhnev can correctly rely on the expectation of the peoples that the Soviet decision would be followed by concessionary measures by other states which also possess nuclear weapons.

It is gratifying that the numerous initiatives of the USSR and of the other countries of the socialist community are finding support among the majority of the states belonging to the United Nations. We must not, however, overlook those who abstain or vote against constructive proposals when it comes to important decisions of peace or war.

With all our encouragement of the peace forces which emanate also from the massive demonstrations in Western Europe, including the FRG, and in the United States against the Brussels NATO missile decision, against the arms buildup policy of the United States, we cannot afford to ignore the fact that the U.S. administration is continuing to stoke up the arms race and is continuing its policy of overarming. In order to secure peace,

it is not enough to adopt a conciliatory tone toward the worldwide peace movement. This movement will not be satisfied with the consoling balm of declarations of good intent. It wants to ward off the danger which is hanging over all mankind. Thus one has to take steps to limit arms and bring about disarmament. One must contribute to such steps so that the trust is created which is needed for the settlement of all disputes by negotiations.

That is the core of our present struggle to guarantee peace in Europe and to prevent a nuclear global catastrophe. In this we are prepared, together with our alliance partners in the Warsaw Pact, to extend our hand for joint action to all those who subscribe to the realistic view that today disarmament is the most pressing need.

In the face of the unstable world situation we think it is of note that increasingly more citizens of the GDR actively support the peace policy of our party and government. They are acting from the realization that the stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is, too. They are acting with great personal effort toward the solution of those tasks which the 10th SED Congress set for the further realization of the developed socialist society in our republic.

Dear comrades, both in the Politburo report and in the debate it was made clear that more than ever we must strengthen our activities in the national economic field. There is undoubted progress in this respect. Yet it cannot be said that the higher quality and effectiveness which we need has been achieved in all areas. The higher level, which we are striving to realize in industry, construction, transportation and agriculture is of decisive importance for the strengthening of that which has so far been created in the social field and for the further step-by-step improvement of the people's material and cultural standard of living.

It is known that the results of our economic and social policies are nothing to be ashamed of. At the same time we must never forget that the further guarantee of the momentum of our national economy, an increase in the quality and effectiveness of our work for society, is decisive for the successful continuation of our policies. This clearly emerged in the debate on the Politburo report. I would not mention this again if all that has been achieved so far was properly understood, but it is not that simple.

The problems which we have to solve were discussed in detail at the third meeting of the Central Committee in November 1981. These problems were also fully covered at the meeting with the first district (kreis) secretaries at the start of this year. On a general level, it is correct to say that the resolutions of the third Central Committee meeting have become the common property of the party and have strengthened the people's trust in the party. It is necessary to continuously gain this trust by the convincing explanation of the policy of the party and government and by its realization. This is a well-known truth.

We have no reason for false modesty. No one can ignore the fact that the economic and social policies of our party, our consistent struggle for peace and socialism together with the other states of the socialist community, has made possible a successful development of our republic in the political, economic and cultural fields. This is very important because the tasks which have to be solved in the realization of our party program make different demands today than 10 years ago. Yes, I might even say far higher ones. It must not be overlooked that not only have the demands risen, but our strength and our possibilities have also risen. The unity, coherence and fighting power of our party has increased.

Of course one cannot escape present realities which are increasingly characterized by the aggravation of the international situation with all its negative consequences, for example in trade and credit policy. Whoever may have thought otherwise was brought back down to earth by the intervention of NATO -- and particularly the United States -- in the internal affairs of Poland, the USSR, the GDR and other socialist countries, as well as by the Falkland conflict and the Israeli aggression.

We are shaping developed socialist society in the GDR in a world as it is and not as many imagine it to be. There are no patent remedies for the problems which must be solved. The founders of scientific socialism, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, predicted this with great clarity. Under the leadership of Lenin the Bolsheviks were the first to tread upon new ground. Their experiences, the experiences of the fraternal parties, the experiences of the USSR -- which is celebrating its 60th anniversary this year -- were and are signposts for us.

With the transition from capitalism to socialism, the peoples, as Engels correctly wrote, are taking the step out of the sphere of necessity into the sphere of freedom. They are walking a path which no one before them has walked. The difficulties which occasionally face socialism are difficulties of growth. By no means may they be equated with the phenomena of decay in the capitalist society and its critical development in which the old jungle law of the exploitative order -- the hunt for profit -- rules.

One need only think of the vast army of over 30 million unemployed in the capitalist world. The best work creation program can do no good. One should think of the rapid currency decline and inflation which undermine the functioning of state systems and make them -- as one has often heard recently -- ungovernable.

No matter how one looks at the problem in a world full of contradictions in which the best cannot live in peace if such is not the wish of his evil neighbor, only socialism is able to offer the peoples the basis for a new life which centers on man and his needs. One should never overlook the fact that in a relatively short time socialism has developed into a world system in which the productive forces are developing faster than in capitalism. Basic rights and freedoms, the right to work, to education and leisure, to social security for all are a reality in socialism.

Dear comrades, it has been rightly pointed out that for us a source of success or failure lies in the fact that not everyone should be lumped together, that essentially socially useful work is rewarded according to the principle of payment by results. In this a great role is played by the development of our national production income and its effective use.

Allow me to make a few remarks on the essential points of our economic strategy for the eighties as decided by the 10th party congress. At the third Central Committee session it was stated that we want to implement the economic and sociopolitical directives of our party congress with even less raw material and basic goods than could be assumed at that time. If we analyze the experiences of the 5-year plan from 1981 to 1985 -- we are already in the year 1982 -- then we can already draw an important conclusion. It has been confirmed that it is right to react to the unfavorable changes in the foreign trade conditions by struggling for higher output and higher work productivity. This is also the way to negate the effects and aims of the trade war against the socialist countries, against our GDR, unleashed by the U.S. Government.

Even now it is turning out to be correct to ensure the continuous, planned growth of the GDR economy -- even under the new conditions -- in accordance with real opportunities. Only by a high increase in the national income can one counter the added burdens on foreign trade and ensure the social standard of our people. In accordance with the unity of economic and social policy, therefore, we must do all we can to continue this growth in output. Here we are not concerned with 1 percent over or under the line of the 5 year plan directive, but with a growth which conforms to the law of the planned, proportional development of the economy.

Basically this calls for the full exploitation of the reserves of intensively extended reproduction and means that no factor can be ignored. That is the political significance of the seminar in Leipzig and the obligations undertaken there. This dominates the resolutions of the 10th FDGB Congress and the 12th Agricultural Congress of the GDR. The Politburo has made all its decisions with this in mind and this enabled the upswing in socialist competition to be achieved.

The 1981 results are very interesting from more than one point of view. They strengthen us on our path and allow significant insights for the future. As is known, the national production income for 1981 in the GDR was M196 billion. That is M8.9 billion more than in 1980, which is the highest absolute increase so far. The rate of increase was 4.8 percent, and this is also noteworthy. From 1976 to 1980 it was an average of 4.1 percent per year. For a further implementation of our economic and social policy in this and the coming years, a high rate of growth of national income is essential. All our efforts are made in this direction. The great demands this makes on our national economy are clear.

Internationally, too, our development has shown itself to be quite positive. Regarding the industrially developed capitalist countries, only Japan has achieved a plus of 3.5 percent, Canada 2.5 percent and the United States 2 percent. In France the national income is stagnant, while it decreased by 0.5 percent in Italy, 1 percent in the FRG and 2 percent in Great Britain.

If we look a little more closely at the growth of national income of our republic, we find remarkable trends. A rise in labor productivity accounts for 92 percent of its increase in 1981. In the previous 5-year-plan period it was 89 percent. If the productivity had not changed, the increase in the national income would have required 280,000 extra workers, which we do not have.

In the past year the increased productivity per hour was used fully for the national income whereas from 1976 to 1980 20 percent of the time gained was used to increase the free time of the workers by shortening working hours, lengthening holidays and other social measures. This significant progress in the standard of living, too, which continues to have an effect, should also not be forgotten.

One can say generally that the qualitative factors are increasingly contributing to the speed of growth. As is known, approximately 480 million work hours were saved in 1981 through measures of the plans of science and technology, investment and the further rationalization measures in industry, construction and transportation enterprises. This corresponds to the annual volume of labor of approximately 265,000 workers. Ninety-five percent of the increase in labor productivity has, therefore, been achieved by scientific-technological progress. One can be proud of this achievement. But, as the world situation shows, it is not everything that can be achieved.

For the increase in our scientific-technological potential we spent approximately M8 billion in 1981, 9 percent more than in the previous year and 51 percent more than in 1975. An increase in expenditure of 9 percent -- and we have been using considerable sums for this for some time -- is thus opposed by an increase in labor productivity of 4.4 percent. The question arises as to whether we can be satisfied with this. Clearly not. In our view, the increase in the rate of labor productivity must approximate closer to the increase in these expenditures.

For the raising of our potential in science and technology we have invested some M8 billion in 1981 -- 9 percent more than in 1980 and 51 percent more than in 1975. Nine percent more input -- and for a long time we have been using considerable sums for this purpose -- corresponds to a growth in economic work productivity of 4.4 percent. One may ask -- with some justification -- whether we can be satisfied with this. Obviously not. In our view the rate of increase of work productivity should be more closely approximated to the increase in these investments.

In the discussion here it was stressed that often too long a time elapses between the beginning of research and development work and the full productive effectiveness of the results. The product range and the technological base are expanded too slowly. This is all the more unsatisfactory because the intellectual potential has grown considerably.

The number of workers with university or specialist qualifications rose in the economy from some 716,000 in 1970 to 1.4 million in 1981. The number of skilled craftsmen and

skilled workers rose in the same period from 3.2 to 4.7 million. Whereas in 1975 only 70.7 percent of the workers had vocational training, last year the number increased to 81.4 percent. Here we cannot overlook the fact that this comprehensive growth of skilled workers is not yet fully effective, thus in 1981 some 12 percent of all university graduates were employed in work which was not up to the level of their qualification. Eighteen percent of all skilled workers were working as semi-skilled or unskilled laborers.

All our experiences show that our greatest reserves lie in the correct use of our trained workers. A higher refinement of production as demanded by our economic strategy requires above all that the considerable potential for qualified work should be made fully effective.

Another issue. As is known, for years in our republic consumption outstripped national income. In 1981 the ratio was reversed. By comparison with 1980 the national income grew by 4.8 percent and consumption grew by 3.7 percent. Thus a tendency was consolidated which first appeared in 1979. If we succeed in continuing to change this ratio in a positive way, then by lowering consumption we will be opening up a significant source for the growth of national income.

In the whole of the economy the higher tempo in lowering the consumption of material and energy is due above all to the fact that waste has been more consistently avoided and fuels and materials have been more rationally used. In future progress in science and technology corresponding technological changes will play a greater role than hitherto. Thus, for example, in a range of technical consumer goods, such as refrigerators and freezers and in electrical lighting appliances, the consumption of electricity is in some cases still considerably above the best international levels, not to mention the fuel consumption of our engines for trucks and cars.

The task of further improving the ratio of expenditure and output also applies to other fields, in particular it applies to the use of fixed assets. In 1981 the endowment per industrial worker with fixed assets was more than M100,000. In the economy as a whole it grew by 4.9 percent.

If one compares this with the 4.4 percent growth in the work productivity then it is clear that the trend still has to be reversed here. Hence work productivity must be increased more rapidly than the endowment with fixed assets. If one looks at industry alone then its endowment with fixed assets grew by 5.3 percent and work productivity by 5.1 percent. From sector to sector -- more so from combine to combine -- there are significant disparities. If we succeed in considerably reducing these, then this would make possible for industry the correct ratio of the development of the endowment of fixed assets and work productivity. Thus with less investment we could attain higher production growth.

The proportion of avoidable losses in available working time is too high. In 1981 it was still 8.1 percent. Whereas the time lost by sickness dropped to the lowest level since 1974, and time lost due to unpermitted absence rose. In 1981 the annual working time of 15,000 production workers was lost.

We have, however, made great progress. What we must do now is to develop this by consistent intensification. One can see considerable opportunities for this. We must use these opportunities. It is a decisive factor to use the creative initiative of the workers and to improve the cooperation of science and production.

Dear comrades, the policy of the main task is proving to be the right course for the constant strengthening of the stability of the GDR as a cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe. It is proving itself more and more to be a strong motivating force for the desire to work and for the creative actions of the workers. The performance in production is the basis of the improvement of the material and cultural living standards of the workers.

Raising the living standards of the workers depends decisively on the implementation of the apartment building program. The Central Committee always gives this question great attention. This topic was discussed in the Politburo report and in the discussions. The issues raised are of extraordinary importance for the further implementation of our social policy. This, however, is not recognized in every quarter. Even in the party there are comrades who would like to build something here or there. But one must realize that what is needed above all is to preserve the most useful balance between new buildings, modernization and the renovation of old buildings. We must use all our opportunities and powers to solve this problem. In the end we are trying to solve the housing issue as a social problem.

The Politburo correctly pointed out that during 1971-1981 not enough attention was given to the maintenance of old buildings; however, this does not lessen the GDR's achievements in the housing construction sector. From 1971 to 1981 1.6 million homes were built or modernized, thus improving housing conditions for nearly 5 million citizens; 106,646 homes were built for workers and large families; and 92,295 homes were built by the agricultural construction enterprises.

To this data must be added the increased community facilities in new and already existing residential areas. During this period the following were provided: 132,231 new positions in nursery schools; 250,234 new positions in kindergartens; 10,187 medical jobs; 36,171 new school rooms; and 1,431 new school gymnasiums. New nursing homes were built with 42,426 new positions for older citizens who do not live with their children.

The extent of building repair capacities in the districts (kreise) and cities, used for the preservation of existing housing has also substantially increased. The same is true of the citizens' own contributions toward maintenance work in 5.2 million homes. The importance of such initiatives cannot be praised too highly in view of the tasks which must be solved in the housing sector.

For the realization of the housing construction program in its balance of new building, modernization and renovation, our republic has spent over M128 billion during 1971-1981. Of this sum M74.5 million was spent on new homes, including community facilities, and M38 billion on the modernization and renovation of existing housing. A further M18 billion was spent on energy and water networks, sewage disposal and traffic services, including postal and telecommunications services.

In only 10 years we have built up an efficient housing construction industry literally from scratch. The prefabrication capacity for the large panel construction method which characterizes production has been extended from 35,000 dwelling units in early 1971 to 100,000 dwelling units in 1981. On the strengthening and rationalization of the material-technological basis of the housing construction industry, including the prorata investments in the building material industry, M11.1 billion was spent.

There is no need for me to give further details. But it still remains to mention the expansion of the furniture industry, glass industry and textile industry, as well as the capacities for light fittings and sanitary installations.

All this combined expresses the magnificent capacity of our national economy which is supported by the diligence of the workers. We have achieved a powerful upswing in this area at a time when the housing construction industry is in a deep crisis in the capitalist countries.

The decision mentioned in the discussion concerning the further implementation of the housing construction program during the current 5-year plan and the emerging line to 1990, show that our party is determined to continue this program with great social effectiveness. This requires a still improved cost-benefit relationship. Iron discipline is needed in the implementation of the relevant decisions by the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers as well as in the promotion of local initiatives, including the building of privately owned homes, the renovation and repair of villages and towns through the citizen initiatives of the GDR National Front as part of the "join in" competition.

This connection must be constantly borne in mind if we wish to realistically assess our capacity, classify past achievements correctly, and successfully solve tasks still ahead of us. In this way we will adhere to matters tried and tested and solve new questions with the same determination as our party has done in the past.

Comrades, safeguarding the high supply level despite dislocations and difficulties coming from outside takes an important place in the work of our party -- this, too, became clear at the fourth Central Committee plenum. During the first 5 months of this year trade rose by M510 million to M41 billion compared with the same period in 1981. The efforts and results connected with this can be assessed correctly only against the background of the success achieved in this area during the past decade.

One can say that in the period under review, there was a significant rise in both the quantity and quality of products. In only a decade turnover increased by nearly 55 percent and rose to M102.5 billion. Thus a turnover volume was realized similar to the 25 years prior to 1970. At the same time savings deposits rose from M55.7 billion in 1971 to M103 billion in 1981. This, too, indicates that people are better off and proves the trust of our citizens in our currency.

The earnings of our population have reached a high level and were M42.8 billion higher in 1981 than in 1971. As is shown by the development in the turnover of goods, the workers can also buy something for their money.

Let us take the supply of foodstuffs. With many products there is a high level of turnover. With 90.5 kg meat, 15.3 kg butter and 290 eggs, as with many other foodstuffs, the GDR is among the countries with the highest current consumption per person. In the last decade alone the consumption per person rose by 22 kg for meat. In 1971 it was 68.5 kg, in 1975 it was already 77.8 kg and in 1981 90.5 kg. One can imagine the economic performance required to make such a level possible. Many other products have risen rapidly in turnover: milk and dairy products, fruit and vegetables, bakery products and many other things.

Industrial and consumer goods were improved and increased. Thus from 1971 to 1981 the availability of goods rose 142.9 percent regarding washing machines; 138.8 percent regarding refrigerators; 197.1 percent regarding stoves.

In 1971 hardly more than 10,000 color television sets were sold. In the past year 316,400 television sets were sold. One could also mention such things as irons and stereos. Above all the significant increase in the selection of furnishings must be mentioned, especially furniture, cushions, lighting, and not least, leisure goods such as tents and camping equipment.

A large number of new technical consumer goods have come on the market. Among these are digital watches, calculators, stereos, cassette recorders and electronic cameras.

The annual production of goods in textiles rose rapidly: vests from 94.4 million to 165 million; shirts from 22.7 million to 37.3 million; bed linen from 13.8 million to 24.9 million; towels from 15.8 million to 34.1 million; stockings from 100.9 million pairs to 153 million pairs; carpets and rugs from 7.8 million square meters to 14.5 million square meters.

In household equipment, too, there was a higher quantity. In 1971, 58.4 percent of all households had a washing machine, in 1981 this was 83.4 percent. With refrigerators these numbers rose from 62.3 percent to 99 percent. Finally, it is also known that 39 percent of all households have a car at their disposal; in 1971 it was only 17.3 percent.

A large number of the goods available today have been offered at the same price for 25 years. This is true above all for basic necessities.

Many items are still sold today at the same prices as 30 years ago: bread, flour, semolina, oats, marmalade, matches and notebooks. While right now the Springer Press publishes lists of goods which many families in the FRG must do without, and has to admit that even an ordinary bread roll has become a luxury item for some, our price of bread rolls has remained constant. Thirty years ago the average income of workers and employees was M334 per month, but last year an average monthly earned income of M1,046 was, for instance, achieved in industry.

The proportion of workers' and employees' homes with a monthly net income of over M1,600 rose from 7.3 percent during the past decade to 38.7 percent. This makes new, greater demands on the stable supply of everyday goods, modern and tasteful clothing, technical products of high quality, in fact all those things which enrich people's lives. Naturally rising incomes change demand, something for which still greater allowance must be made.

The "second wage packet," too, must not be forgotten. It contains free services for the citizen, the cost of which is borne by society. This includes, in particular, those expenditures by the state for safeguarding stable prices as well as expenditures by the state for safeguarding stable prices as well as expenditures for education and training, medical and social care and many other things.

We will continue to adhere to our proven policy of safeguarding the supply of goods of everyday demand, primarily food and luxury food items. Basic foodstuffs must be steadily and continually available. This includes continuous production, delivery and supply.

Meat supplies are to be organized in all areas and districts in strict conformity with the resolutions. As far as fruit, vegetables and potatoes are concerned, everything which has been cultivated is to be harvested and made available without losses. Concerning beverages, the increased seasonal demands must be taken into account everywhere.

In any case, we must pay greater attention to the supply order. Worker centers in conurbations, workers' supply in enterprises as well as meals for pupils and children are the key points. Also, we must not overlook the fact that quality is not always what it should be, especially as far as meals for pupils and children are concerned.

The further implementation of the supply plan and the consistent realization of all relevant measures laid down will be largely dependent on how local organs in areas and districts discharge their duties. Experience of the past months has shown that where resolutions are implemented firmly and responsibly with political common sense and economic intelligence even complicated supply tasks are being solved.

Dear comrades, the demands of the second half of the eighties are already having an effect on the tasks of today. A continuous growth of production must be ensured, as is demanded by the further shaping of a developed socialist society. In this connection it is important to change the structure of our economy to a higher rate. Above all the economy must be more strongly dominated by modern science and technology, which are making rapid progress.

Producing research results is not enough. What we must do, in ever greater extent and speed, is to make economically effective the results on new products and modern technologies. This requires that each combine should complete its product range and technologies. The economy as a whole is faced with the challenge of exploiting in a variety of ways the progressive sectors which are most affected by the modern development processes.

As is known we already possess a considerable microelectronic base. If this is still to be an economic trump card for us in 1985, then we have to speed up the tempo. We have to take account of the growing speed with which international processes take place, or they will pass us by. Similar considerations apply to the higher levels of refinement in

chemistry and metallurgy. Particular attention must be paid to these areas for the application of microelectronics in electrical engineering and electronic products and engineering products.

We must develop more production processes which require less imported material to create products which we can make with a high economic return. No export area is excluded from this -- neither the socialist economic sphere nor the nonsocialist economic sphere. One cannot postpone the consideration of how to ensure our raw material supply, what products and services we want to offer, that are attractive for every partner and with which we can pay for the raw materials. Decisions are being made now about this. These decisions will have an important effect on our room for maneuver in the economic and social sphere in the future.

In various fields we must convert to new technologies with circumspection and understanding while at the same time consistently and at the necessary speed. There can be no delay here. The GDR must carry out this task with its own capacities and powers; it can do this. The work we do toward this end will soon benefit the economy.

It is not only in the energy sector that we must convert to new technologies. This requirement applies to all spheres, above all, those spheres which use native raw materials. I am thinking of the replacement of synthetics with glass, concrete, wood and other things. The opportunities for using secondary raw materials are nowhere near exhausted. To speak metaphorically, what we have are great mountains of copper, aluminium and other metals, as well as synthetics and other materials which are not being processed yet. The relevant ministries have been entrusted with the task of recording, storing and processing these materials. This also entails providing the technology for their processing.

In all this we are trying to promote initiative and inventiveness on a broad basis. This also enables us to react more flexibly to the conditions in the world market. We have set ourselves the task of implementing our economic and social policy along with an increasingly positive foreign trade balance. This balance cannot be assured with production quantities alone and not with particular products. Today more than yesterday, and tomorrow more than today, what is needed from the GDR is high-quality work. This applies both to exports and to the domestic supply.

Comrades, in doing all this we must constantly continue to deepen the economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the Soviet Union. Not 3 years have passed since the program for the specialization and cooperation in production between the GDR and USSR until 1990 was signed. Today we can already state that its political and economic gain for the GDR is extraordinarily significant.

In the report on the implementation of this program, which the Politburo recently discussed, it is impressively proved that active work is underway on all its tasks. Most of them have already found their way into our economic plans and into daily life.

If cooperation with the Soviet Union has already been of inestimable value in ensuring the development of the GDR in the storms of the class struggle, then in the future this will be even more the case. In accordance with agreements already reached, the GDR will make its active contribution to the further development of this vital union. Thus we will create the conditions for the solution of more important issues of the raw materials supply of our republic. At the same time, in close cooperation with Soviet partners we will in selected areas successfully master the development and application of the most modern technologies. This is to the advantage of both countries and in the interest of the further strengthening of the socialist community.

Dear comrades, the resolutions on the development of the combines are having an ever greater effect. We must enable these great economic units to contribute even more their own solutions for mastering the many and varied tasks which face our economy.

Comparison of output and exchanges of experiences are gaining more and more importance in the management field. It is not enough that important economic indices are better here and worse there. What we must do is look at the results of the best in order to discover what can be achieved by everyone. The speed of the increase in work productivity here is just as vital as the use of energy and material.

It is also necessary to give a more comprehensive character to the movement toward the reduction in material and financial investment. It should become a matter of honor to get by with less than stipulated in the plan and to return this investment.

From the minister to the factory worker to the sales assistant in the shop, millions bear economic responsibility in our country. Our economy will thrive all the more, the more conscientiously this responsibility is discharged. This must happen as advantageously and sparingly as possible where national income is used.

Dear comrades, I think that the results of the fourth Central Committee plenum will be a valuable aid to our party in its mastering of the forthcoming tasks. In this we can rely on the resolve of the communists to implement reliably the course pointed out by the 10th party congress.

Communique Reported

LD241426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1207 GMT 24 Jun 82

["Communique of the Fourth Meeting of the Central Committee" -- ADN heading]

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jun (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee met in Berlin on 23 and 24 June. The report of the Politburo was presented by Comrade Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The closing speech was made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Fourteen comrades spoke in the discussion.

The Central Committee approved the report of the Politburo and the closing speech.

It elected the candidate members of the Central Committee, Wilhelm Ehm, Bruno Lietz, Hans Pisko, Edith Weber and Marianne Weinhauer to membership of the Central Committee.

KESSLER SPEECH: ARMY URGED TO SAVE FUEL, MONEY

LD251054 Hamburg DPA in German 0621 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 25 Jun (DPA) -- The GDR Army has again been urged to save fuel and other material. Addressing the SED Central Committee, the GDR deputy national defense minister, Col Gen Heinz Kessler, said that "now and in future it is more than ever a case of solving military tasks with only the absolutely necessary material and financial expenditure. However, this must be done without cutting military requirements."

Kessler said that in the past training year the consumption of solid fuels, electrical energy, water and petrol has been further reduced. He explained that now the National People's Army will increasingly use training equipment and simulators in place of fuel-intensive battle technology. Kessler's speech was published in today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

LEIPZIG RALLY HONORS DIMITROV'S BIRTHDAY

AU231123 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Jun 82 p 1

[Summary] Leipzig (ND) -- "On Friday afternoon over 90,000 Leipzig citizens participated in a mass rally on the occasion of the 100th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov on the square in front of the Georgi Dimitrov Museum." The meeting was opened by Horst Schumann, first secretary of the SED bezirk leadership, and Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the GDR People's Chamber, praised Dimitrov in an address. The Dimitrov Museum had been reopened in the morning after comprehensive construction work.

CC ANNOUNCES LEADERSHIP CHANGES 25 JUNE

Gyenes Appointments

LD260220 Budapest MTI in English 1812 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- The Central Control Commission (CCC) of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session on June 24. The posts of personnel were discussed. Janos Brutyo's request to no longer be president and member of the CCC, because of retirement, was accepted, and his service was acknowledged. The CCC elected Andras Gyenes as a member. Andras Gyenes was elected member of the Secretariat and president of the CCC. On behalf of the HSWP Central Committee the session was attended, on the invitation of the Central Control Commission, by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

Sarlos Replaced, Reappointed

LD251952 Budapest MTI in English 1814 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- The National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front held a session on June 24 under the chairmanship of Gyula Kallai. The council heard a report by Janos Kadar on the session of the HSWP Central Committee on June 23, 1982.

The National Council approved the change of Istvan Sarlos from his post of secretary-general to another important post. At the same time it elected Imre Pozsgay to the National Council and secretary-general of the Patriotic People's Front.

The National Council discussed the report of National Secretary Bela Molnar on the educational political work of the People's Front movement.

Sarlos, Kopeczi Take Oath

LD251946 Budapest MTI in English 1818 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos and Bela Kopeczi took the official oath before Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, in the Munkacsy Hall of Parliament Friday.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyula Kallai, president of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, and Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, were present at the ceremony.

Aczel Released From Post

LD251940 Budapest MTI in English 1816 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic held a session on Friday, June 25. The Presidential Council approved the proposal of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the Presidium of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, that Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Imre Pozsgay, minister of culture, should leave their posts because of the pressure of other duties. The Presidential Council elected Istavan Sarlos deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Bela Kopeczi minister of culture.

Communique Issued

LD252118 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session on June 23 under the chairmanship of First Secretary Janos Kadar.

The Central Committee discussed and passed the following:

-- a report on timely international questions presented by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and CC Secretary,

-- a report presented by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and CC secretary, about the experience so far of the implementation of the 1982 national economic plan, development of foreign economic relations and development tasks.

"The Central Committee established that the international situation continues to be tense primarily due to the aggressive policy pursued by extremist imperialist circles and their effort at acquiring military superiority, thereby tilting the international balance of forces which has emerged in the course of history. These circles' behavior and efforts at escalating the armament race and provoking local wars endangers international security and exercises an incongenial effect on international life," points out the communique issued on the CC session.

"The latest initiatives and measures of the Soviet Union and the socialist community aimed at preserving the achievements of detente, stopping the armament race and continuing the policy of peaceful coexistence have a favourable influence on the international situation," says the communique.

"The Central Committee ensures its support to the constructive Soviet proposals outlined by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 19th congress of Komsomol, and the initiatives included in the Soviet memorandum presented to the second special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly. From the point of view of strengthening confidence, the HSWP CC deems it of outstanding significance that the Soviet Union has pledged not to make the first strike with nuclear weapons. The Hungarian public welcomes the fact that an agreement has been reached on beginning Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms. We believe these negotiations, just like the discussions on European mid-range nuclear weapons, will result in a treaty that will thwart the danger to peace in Europe and the world. The HSWP CC welcomes the idea of a summit meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States."

The HSWP CC communique goes on to point out, "The number of people -- though subscribing to divergent political convictions and world views who are taking a stand against armament and are in favour of peace is rising the world over. The cause of peace was also supported at the peace conference of world religions held in Moscow where responsible personalities of Hungarian churches took an active part.

"At the second special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly the Hungarian People's Republic advocated the acceptance of a comprehensive disarmament programme that would furnish possibility for the elaboration of concrete disarmament measures. Our country wishes that the Madrid meeting dealing with issues of European security and cooperation conclude with the adoption of a substantial and forward-looking final document," says the communique.

The CC communique pays special attention to the development of existing relations with the socialist countries.

"The Budapest talks between Janos Kadar and Nikolay Tikhonov, discussions conducted in Hungary by the deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, the exchange of views and experiences on timely international, economic and social policy questions between the representatives of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union greatly contributed to the development of Hungarian-Soviet ties.

"An outstanding event of Hungarian-Polish relations was the official, friendly visit paid in Hungary by a party and state delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski. During the talks we reaffirmed our party's and people's solidarity with the struggle of Polish communists and all Polish patriotic forces to overcome the crisis and to consolidate the achievements of socialism. The top-level meeting as well as discussions between the representatives of the two parties, governments, mass organizations, and lively contacts between our parties and countries and cemented friendship between our peoples.

"The visit to Hungary of a GDR delegation headed by Erich Honecker marked an important milestone in the strengthening of relations between our parties and countries and of the intensification of friendship between the two peoples. The meeting and discussions gave a new boost to the further development and intensification of our political, economic and cultural cooperation," states the communique.

Continuing the communique stresses, "The development of many-sided relations among the socialist countries, acquaintance with and utilization of their experiences in constructive work were remarkably assisted by the consultations held in the foregoing months with the representatives of the fraternal parties as well as by the sessions of inter-governmental economic and technical-scientific cooperation commissions.

"The 36th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was held early this month in Budapest where the attending delegations were headed by the member countries' prime ministers. This significant session served well the intensification of the socialist countries' economic integration and advanced cooperation among the member states. It demonstratingly proved that under the present tense international situation when the most reactionary imperialist circles are attempting to impose an inordinate armament race on the world and seeking to freeze mutually advantageous economic relations, the socialist countries are concentrating endeavours on peaceful construction and are working for widening international cooperation.

"In conformity with the principle of peaceful coexistence, the Hungarian People's Republic is developing its relations with countries of divergent social system," points out the communique.

"Aware of the fact that mutually advantageous East-West economic relations have a stabilizing impact on the international situation, the Central Committee positively evaluated the visit paid by Janos Kadar to the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. These discussions, too, contributed to the development of bilateral relations and to the preservation of dialogue between the countries of the two world systems.

"Reciprocal interest in the maintenance and development of political, economic and other relations was reflected at the discussions conducted by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai in the United States as well as by the other meetings of our country's leaders with responsible quarters of numerous capitalist countries."

"The consolidation of relations between our country and the developing nations has been served by the visit paid by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, to Burma and the Philippines," continues the communique.

"Together with Hungarian public opinion, the Central Committee firmly condemns the latest Israeli aggression against the Palestinian Arab people and calls repeatedly for a comprehensive and just settlement by the Middle-East problem via negotiations. The Israeli leadership's adventurist policy grossly endangers the security of the region's peoples and further aggravates international tension. An immediate end to the armed attack against Lebanon, quick and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops and respect for Lebanon's sovereignty are indispensable conditions for preventing the latest crisis from spreading.

In connection with the development of the HSWP's relations with communist and workers parties, the communique underlines:

"The participation of our party delegations in the congresses of the Progressive Party of the Cypriot Working People AKEL, the Communist Party of Ireland, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Vietnamese Communist Party expressed the Hungarian communists' internationalist solidarity."

"The international communist movement and progressive people the world over have appropriately commemorated the 100th birth anniversary of the great revolutionary Georgiy Dimitrov. Our party sent a delegation to the international conference and memorial celebrations held in Sofia to mark the centenary. The events convincingly proved the outstanding significance of the great revolutionary in the development of the international communist movement, the timeliness of Dimitrov's work in the struggle for social progress and peace."

Dealing with the experience so far of the implementation of the 1982 national economic plan, the communique establishes that, in the balanced domestic political situation, our people are working resolutely for the implementation of the 1982 plan.

"In the first five months of the year, industrial production continued to grow differentiatedly and in close proximity to the stipulation. Sales lagged behind the rate of production growth, and there was timely agricultural work. Grain crop sowing figures nearly corresponded to those envisaged, while the growth in animal stock surpassed the planned target. There was slightly more of slaughtered animals and animal products than last year.

"Foreign trade goods traffic was smaller than last year and the terms of trade worsened.

"The cash incomes of the population and the retail goods traffic in the first five months grew faster than envisaged. On the whole, a balanced goods supply could be ensured.

"International economic conditions are more difficult than they were. Marketing possibilities and financial conditions have further deteriorated. In order to offset this situation, it is necessary to improve the national economy's efficiency. The implementation of the 1982 national economic plan, the improvement of the external economic balance and a still faster unfolding of qualitative changes that can ensure lasting results, warrant greater efforts than before both in management and implementation," states the communique.

"The Central Committee established that to achieve our targets it is indispensably necessary to improve management efficiency and boost sales to foreign markets, economise with energy-carriers and materials, moderate investment activity and stock accumulation and to evolve better rapport between work performance and wages. In economic management and establishments, it is necessary to raise people's inclination for initiatives, streamline organization and to better adjust to demand. Those managers who firmly undertake to implement greater demand must be supported."

The document continues, "The Central Committee surveyed the development of our foreign economic relations from 1970-81. It established that in the early 1970's the Hungarian national economy recorded a dynamic growth and, on the whole, developed in a balanced manner. Beginning in 1973-74, however, radical changes occurred in the world economy. Basic materials and energy carriers became considerably dearer and following this period the growth of international trade traffic slowed down. A fundamental change in the external conditions for our economic development was therefore brought about.

"The Central Committee stressed: The long-term targets of our economic policy continue to remain unchanged. The great changes in external conditions, however, have shifted the gratity centre of economic work and modified the ways determined to achieve the stipulated goals.

"The Hungarian public received the programme declared by our party's 12th congress with understanding and they are actively supporting its realization. As a result, the increase in debut stock has considerably slowed down and the attained living standard could be preserved.

"Our national economic plans pay greater attention to the changing conditions for management and are more flexible than before. As for enterprises, through the price and regulator system they have a better projection of evaluations made in international market and of the stricter demands. The system of management and the organization of production and foreign trade have been modernized. We have accurately met our obligations stipulated in our foreign trade turnover with the socialist countries. As for our non-rouble turnover in 1980-81, it was virtually balanced. This was achieved despite the fact that a greater deterioration occurred in the external conditions than had been foreseen.

"Attainment of foreign economic balance and its stabilization will continue to be a priority task of our economic policy for some time. The rate of domestic economic growth will be determined for a long time by how far we can improve our export efficiency."

"A fundamental and general requirement for the development of the Hungarian national economy is to ensure appropriate quality for products intended for domestic or foreign markets. Accordingly our economic policy is urging more than ever before the improvement of Hungarian products' international competitiveness. It is necessary for a lengthy period of time for the pace of development of foreign trade turnovers to surpass the rate of economic growth, while increase in exports should overtake the rise in imports.

"Our country is an active member of the socialist countries' economic community, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. In our international economic strategy, the intensification of economic cooperation with the CMEA countries continues to be determinative.

"The Central Committee established that in the present complicated international economic circumstances, cooperation within CMEA plays a stablizing role in our countries' economic progress.

"Together with the CMEA member states we are working on coordinating economic policies and on perfecting the forms and methods of economic cooperation."

"The Soviet Union is our most important economic partner and that is why in the framework of bilateral relations we will continue to attach particular attention to the development of Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation.

"With the traditions and results of our economic relations as a base, we are expanding our cooperation with the other European socialist countries primarily through mutually advantageous production specialization and cooperation.

"As far as our cooperation with the non-European socialist countries is concerned, we are striving to expand our economic relations in every possible domain," points out the communique.

"It is in the common interest of peoples to develop economic ties among countries with divergent social systems. We deem damaging and condemn discriminatory measures and attempts that have a paralysing effect on normal international economic cooperation.

"The Hungarian People's Republic develops its economic links with the capitalist countries on the basis of mutual advantages. We favour expansion of trade traffic and cooperation, collaboration on third markets as well as the establishment of joint companies.

"The basic principle of our economic cooperation with the developing countries is to extend help and to simultaneously realize mutual benefit. Our cooperation should increase their share both in exports and imports. In view of the individual countries' varying economic conditions, we are developing our economic relations with them in a differentiated manner."

"In the interest of attaining our foreign economic aims, the Central Committee considers it necessary that economic management -- planning, regulation and institutional system -- develop further in keeping with demands.

"The price and financial system should be developed in such a way that enterprises' incomes should better reflect management efficiency. It is desirable that enterprises which adjust well to external and internal conditions and net high profits develop rapidly. The exchange rate policy should continue to help restore balance in the national economy and protect the stability of the forint. Modification in income regulation, too, should encourage a faster and more flexible adjustment to demand and changes, spur technical development and improve conditions for a more disciplined cooperation among enterprises," emphasizes the CC communique.

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For requirements of practical work, the HSWP Central Committee resolved certain changes in leading posts:

-- It relieved Andras Gyenes from his post of CC secretary and from membership of the CC.

-- It elected Gyorgy Aczel as Central Committee secretary,

-- It relieved Peter Varkonyi from his post of editor-in-chief of the central party organ NEPSZABADSAG and elected him CC secretary,

-- It elected Janos Brutyo as CC member,

-- It elected Sandor Rajnai as CC member.

-- It relieved Janos Berecz from his post of head of the CC Foreign Affairs Committee and appointed him editor-in-chief of NEPSZABADSAG,

-- It appointed Matyas Szuros as head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department,

-- It relieved Imre Gyori of his post of head of the CC Agitation and Propaganda Department,

-- It appointed Erno Lakatos as head of the CC Agitation and Propaganda Department.

The Central Committee forwarded suggestions to relevant bodies to fill social and state offices.

MILITARY EXERCISE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA, USSR ENDS

LD251030 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The strategic military maneuvers, which were held by cadres and troops of the Hungarian and Czechoslovak people's armies and the Soviet Army group, have ended successfully.

LOSONCZI DEPARTS PHILIPPINES; STOPOVERS LISTED

LD250930 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0300 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, has concluded his official friendly visit to the Philippines. Our special correspondent Gyula Bereczky sent this dispatch by telephone:

The Hungarian and Philippine politicians consider the 2-day discussions and exchanges of views as successful, useful and serving the interests of both countries. It has been possible to open up opportunities for cooperation, as a member of Pal Losonczi's suite said; we know each other better now, we can see what our tasks and duties are and we can entrust missions to the economic and commercial experts who come here. In the course of the political exchange of view it became clear that the two countries are fundamentally concerned about sober and responsible forces taking the upper hand on peace and security issues. The arms race should stop, internationally disputed issues should be solved by negotiations, in Asia, in Europe, in every part of the world.

The visit to the Philippines has ended. At 1000 there -- it was 0200 then in Budapest -- Pal Losonczi and his suite said goodby to President Marcos. After a flight of 3 and 1/2 hours the special plane landed in Thailand's capital, Bangkok, and will later be setting off in the direction of Bombay. That is where the president of the Presidential Council will spend the night, and at dawn on Saturday he will set off in the direction of Abu Dhabi. Here Pal Losonczi will only spend 1 and 1/2 hours and, according to international custom, he will be met by high-ranking politicians. From Abu Dhabi the next and penultimate stop is Larnes in Greece, where he will also spend 1 and 1/2 hours. Here he will have the opportunity to conduct a brief exchange of views with his hosts. After this comes Budapest.

Returns Home

LD262340 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and his entourage arrived home this evening after an 11-day tour of Asia. The special airplane landed at 1845 at Ferihegy Airport. The head of state and his entourage visited Burma and the Philippines, where they held talks on the international situation as well as on relations between Hungary and these two countries in faraway Asia. At the high-level discussions they explored many, as yet untried, opportunities, particularly in the economic sphere. For example, in the coming years we will be able to participate to a greater extent in the economic development of the Philippines, especially in telecommunications, transport and energy. Speaking of the international situation, Pal Losonczi found that the leaders of Burma and the Philippines are also adherents of disarmament.

The head of state and his entourage were received by high-ranking state leaders at Ferihegy Airport.

Comments on Trip

LD27100 Budapest MTI in English 0622 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, gave a statement to MTI's correspondent on returning from his visit to Burma and the Philippines.

Evaluating the most important results of his visit, Pal Losonczi said: "I held sincere and very cordial talks with President U San Yu and President Ferdinand E. Marcos, as the prime ministers of the two countries and other leading politicians on international issues and questions mutually interesting to the countries. Our views were the same or very close to each other in the discussed basic international questions. We agreed that there is no rational alternative to returning to international detente. Our views were similarly alike with respect to the dangers of the growing armament race and the necessity of nuclear disarmament. We also had the same opinion concerning certain world political regional questions, as, for example, the Middle East crisis. We agreed that the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks are necessary and useful. It was our common opinion that, apart from the meetings between the responsible representatives of the specialized fields, it is very important to maintain and further develop lasting relations on the highest level too.

"Concerning bilateral relations, the talks of the representatives of the specialized ministries who accompanied me illustrated that our economies are, to a certain extent, complementary and there are possibilities for mutually advantageous cooperation in other fields as well. Economic cooperation is especially important in the present world situation, which is made more difficult for the socialist and developing countries by the prevailing crisis of the advanced capitalist countries, the trade restricting measures employed by them.

"Finally I should like to say that we were received in both countries in a very cordial and friendly way and with very beautiful ceremonies. Everywhere we went we experienced that the international role and outstanding agricultural industrial results of our country are really respected and great interest is apparent towards them.

"It can be stated that the visit to these two countries fulfilled the expectations and was useful. The atmosphere of the reception and the talks alike proved that geographical distance cannot be an obstacle for mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries" said Pal Losonczi in conclusion.

AUSTRIAN DAILY ON PERSECUTION OF ACTIVISTS

AU181457 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 Jun 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Budapest/Vienna -- The Hungarian authorities are employing methods thought to have been long forgotten against groups critical of the regime. Several leaders of the socially motivated SZETA [Foundation for Assistance of the Poor] movement have been followed and harassed for the past week.

As dissidents told DIE PRESSE, the secret police have developed two methods: Several vehicles take turns at constantly shadowing the SZETA activists; and, larger and larger groups of young people crowd in on the activists and attempt to provoke brawls. One activist was involved in a harmless traffic accident which led to a "full check" of the vehicle: All private papers of the person concerned were confiscated.

The authorities have already scored their first successes. As a result of their constant shadowing, they tracked down three underground improvised printing shops, which were destroyed.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON HAIG RESIGNATION

LD261516 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 26 Jun -- "Alexander Haig's resignation is the hardest blow ever dealt at the adventurous foreign policy pursued by U.S. President Reagan. We already know that the outgoing secretary of state has found it impossible to represent the U.S. foreign policy which, in his view, is incompatible with the agreements reached by the Cabinet members and the President right after the election," wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

"The last straw in the resignation of a man who has become 'a dove' on the U.S. Government arena in comparison with politicians of the Reagan team is probably the President's decision to embargo the deliveries of American installations for the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe. Haig believes that the embargo is a challenge to America's allies and will lead to a row between the U.S. and its European partners.

"We do know, however, that the conflict between the rather moderate secretary of state and President Reagan who is violently aggravating the East-West relations, as well as his Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, has been simmering for a long time. Like a remarkable part of Americans, Haig believes that the White House foreign policy becomes dangerous, that one dissociate himself from it.

"If we remember that the outgoing secretary of state is professional military and former commander of the NATO forces, we will understand how far has gone the doggedness of politicians who are more bellicose than he.

"Perhaps the present resignation will bring an awakening and sobriety to the U.S. ruling circles. Then it will produce the intended effect. Let us hope it to happen so," ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote.

MILITARY COURT SENTENCES UNDERGROUND TU GROUP

LD262104 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 26 June (PAP) -- The court of the Silesian Military District at a session in Zielona Gora passed a summary verdict on a group of 16 people charged with illegal trade union activity within an organization called "Underground of the Solidarnosc Union of the Swiebodzin Region," of which they were founders.

The leader of the group was sentenced to 6 years in jail, 2 men received 5-year sentences, another two -- 4-year sentences, three were sentenced to 3 years in jail and 5 received suspended 2-year sentences under ordinary procedure. Charges against three people were dropped.

The leader was a technician of the "Elterma" plant in Swiebodzin, western Poland. One of those sentenced to 5 years in jail is a pensioner who co-founded the group and sheltered the wanted leader. The other man who received a 5-year verdict is a driver employed in the (?health) service. One of those sentenced to 4 years is former vice-president of the Regional Court in Swiebodzin.

The group had been distributing leaflets and posters in Swiebodzin and outside it which slandered state authorities, the political system, and the PUWP, and propagated false information calculated to sow public unrest.

URSUS SOLIDARITY LEADER JANAS URGES OPPOSITION

NC252039 Paris AFP in English 2023 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, Jun 25 (AFP) -- Hundreds of workers from the nearby Ursus tractor plant gathered today to commemorate the strikes in that Warsaw suburb six years ago and listen to a recorded message from a runaway leader of the banned trade union Solidarity.

The workers, carrying placards bearing the Solidarity emblem and pictures of the Black Virgin of Czestochowa -- the patron saint of Poland -- gathered before the monument built last year in memory of the strikes of June 1976. As a result of the workers' action at that date in Ursus and Radom -- 100 kms (65 miles) south of here -- the administration of former leader Edward Gierek had gone back on a decision to introduce steep increases in food prices.

The demonstrators held their arms up in the V for victory sign and chanted hymns and the national anthem before listening to a pre-recorded speech by Ursus Plant Solidarity Chairman Pawel Janas.

Mr Janas, who went underground after escaping the Army crackdown on union leaders last December, urged the workers to "create clandestine groups... to oppose the state of siege, which will not last forever."

"National renewal and concord (in Poland) are out of the question as long as our comrades from the plant and from all over the country are not freed," Mr Janas said.

The tape recorder and the portable loudspeaker were secretly brought before the monument, an imposing mass of rock bearing only the date 1976. Solidarity militants whisked the equipment away after the speech was over. The meeting lasted for about an hour. Police did not intervene, and only a few militiamen were watching from a distance.

In Radom, about 150 people gathered for a second, official demonstration at the site where the cornerstone was laid last year for a monument commemorating the 1976 incidents.

A member of OKON, the pro-government national renaissance committee, said in a speech that the future monument should "unite the Poles, not divide them."

About 100 others watched the demonstration from a distance. Delegations from different factories in the town had placed wreaths on the site of the monument. One of them bore a banner reading: "Solidarity for those who defend the Polish people."

PUBLIC ASSEMBLY HONORS POZNAN JUNE 1956 EVENTS

LD272022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Excerpt] (Janusz Grot) and (Andrzej Napierala) are speaking from Poznan: Tomorrow is the 26th anniversary of the Poznan events of June 1956. On the eve of that anniversary, today at noon, the inhabitants of Poznan, delegations from factories; representatives of institutions, political parties, social organizations and of the administration assembled in Adam Mickiewicz Square, at the monument to the Poznan June, with a moment of meditation and reflection, in a mood of seriousness and concentration, to pay homage to the memory of those events -- the memory of the people who lost their lives on those tragic days.

At the monument to the Poznan June of 1956, the color parties took up their places. There are standards from the Voivodship People's Council, the Cegielski factory, the rolling stock repair plant, the Pomet metallurgical works; the Ponar-Wiepofama special machine tool plant; the Modena clothing factory; the voivodship transport enterprise, the Transbud enterprise; Goplana factory, the military mechanization factory No 5; the state motor transport enterprise; the road works enterprise; and the District Public Roads Directorate.

There are also standards of the urban housing economy enterprise; the Adam Mickiewicz University and the [word indistinct] industrial combine. Jozef Jankowski, chairman of the Interfactory Social Committee for the Commemoration of June 1956, lights the eternal flame.

Appeal Noted

LD272302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] On the eve of tomorrow's 26th anniversary of the memorable Poznan events, ceremonies were held in the Wielkopolska capital, organized at the initiative of the Interfactory Social Committee for the Commemoration of June honoring 1956. In response to the committee's appeal, thousands of the city's inhabitants gathered in Adam Mickiewicz square to pay homage to the participants and to the memory of those who fell during the tragic June events.

We appeal to all inhabitants of Poznan Voivodship, says the Social Committee for the Commemoration. Let each of us, according to his possibilities and capabilities in the function he fulfills, do everything so that in our city, in our country, the tragedy of 1956 never again occurs. We are convinced that in the practice of sociopolitical life, the good experiences of the past 38 years, and all the positive phenomena of the post-August period in Poland will be put to use; that the democratization of life, of socialization [uspolecznienie] of the authorities and reconstruction of social links will be continued and will bring new values in the development of socialism in our country.

We appeal to the workforces of factories in the city of Poznan and in the voivodship to support our appeal for overcoming divisions, for achieving accord and national agreement. May the anniversary of the June events be a day of peace and of a desire to work for the homeland.

PRIMATE GLEMP HONORS CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI

LD272310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Church ceremonies have been held in Koszalin and Slupsk to mark the 10th anniversary of the creation of the Koszalin-Kolobrzeg diocese. Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp yesterday unveiled and consecrated a commemorative tablet placed in the wall of the Koszalin cathedral in honor of the memory of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

Today in front of the newly-built parish church under the invocation of Maksymilien Kolbe in Slupsk, a mass took place, celebrated by the Krakow metropolitan, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski. The homily was delivered by Primate Jozef Glemp. He paid much attention to the need for unity among Poles, integrating themselves in the western and northern territories into a strong Polish society. The ceremonies connected with the celebration of the 10th anniversary of Koszalin-Kolobrzeg diocese were attended by the Main Council of the Polish Episcopate.

CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION HOLDS PLENUM

Urbanski: Settling Accounts

LD262004 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] [No dateline as received] A plenum of the Central Party Control Commission took place. Its chairman, Jerzy Urbanski, referring to the issue of so-called bringing people to account, drew attention to the fact that impatience in this area concerns only those guilty from the pre-August era. As for the leaders of Solidarity, whose guilt before the country is enormous, there is no such mood. He said that this is a result of ideological neglect and a false view of national accord.

Further Report

LD251830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Excerpts] A plenum of the Central Party Control Commission [CKP] devoted to a discussion of the tasks of control commissions at all levels in the sphere of preventive and training work took place in Warsaw. The fact that the plenum discussed those problems can be explained by a need to sum up the experiences during the period since the election of the commission of party control at the Ninth PZPR Congress and at the voivodship electoral and report-back conferences.

The present CKKP plenum was preceded by checks ot the party adjudication system in some of the voivodships, a series of training and information sessions, and plenary sessions of the voivodship party control commissions.

During the session the necessity of enriching the activities of the commission by new forms of work and of shifting an emphasis to the issues of preventive activities was stressed. The importance of the consolidation of the ideological, political and organizational unity of the PZPR and the prevention of negative phenomena was also noted.

During the deliberations special attention was paid to cooperation with the primary party organizations with regard to their correct implementation of duties as laid down in the party statute.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE DEBATE

LD262336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] The Council on Ministers' Economic Committee has deliberated on the general assumptions of an efficient socioeconomic plan for the second half of this year. The debate was chaired by Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski.

The main objective of the plan is consolidating and widening the positive trends which occurred in the first half of the year in some economic areas. Improvement occurred first of all in the extraction industries; for example coal extraction in the first half of this year will be over 16 percent higher than in the corresponding period last year. The extraction of lignite will increase by nearly 1 percent, copper by four percent.

Negative phenomena which should be recognized and combatted with determination in the second half of the year include the lack of a clear trend to lower production costs, the rationalization of employment [as heard] and enterprises' inadequate utilization of all possibilities and reserves in order to stimulate output. Absenteeism due to illness is increasing alarmingly. One also ought to critically assess the work of the economic administration in mastering and promoting the precepts of the economic reform among the workforce.

SEJM COMMISSIONS END BUDGET DISCUSSIONS

LD252150 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The last phase of the Sejm work, before the plenary session, on the state budget for this year was wound up with joint deliberations of the Sejm commissions of the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance and of Legislative Work. The commissions put forward a proposal about accepting the government report on the implementation of the economic plan and budget for last year.

Today's discussion was concentrated on the amendments carried out on behalf of the government by the Ministry of Finance. They take into account to a great extent postulates of the deputies concerning the budget. One of the amendments, for example, deals with a stabilizing loan [pozychzke stabilizacyjna]. It was proposed to replace it with a one-time stabilizing tax.

FOOD ECONOMY COUNCIL DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

AU261035 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Ewa Fiala report" "Young People Have Sober Views"]

[Text] A Food Economy Council team which met on 22 June in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Kazimierz Olesiak, deputy minister of finance and deputy chairman of the council, looked at the current situation in agriculture and carried out further consultations on the proposed new contracting principles which have already been under discussion for several months. This time, young farmers who form an advisory team within the Food Economy Council presented their views.

Zenon Kamierczak, head of the plant production department of the Ministry of Agriculture, spoke about what is going on in the fields.

Some 200,000 hectares more have been sown with grain than last year. There are as many potatoes and beetroots as there were last year; there are more vegetables and tobacco but fewer plants for fodder in the main crop. Until recently (the threshold of June), cultivation was thought to be at a normal level for an average 5-year period; however frost on the night of 10-11 June caused considerable losses.

There is no sign of greater damage in grain cultivation, but the grain crop is not successful everywhere. This is a result of the weather (cold spells after a period of drought and hot weather) and especially because of yet another year in which fertilization has deteriorated. This year (the year ends on 31 June) [as published] there will be 4 to 5 kg NPK less than in 1980-1, which is 10 kg less than planned. Technical equipment and machines to take care of the harvests in particular areas is 70-80 percent ready.

The young farmers' team in the Food Economy Council was acquainted with three different drafts of new contract principles. Let us remind the reader what these are: A ministry plan for a so-called general contract which suggests that agricultural production resources be supplied according to the quantity of grain yielded per hectare; Prof Struzek's plan, which calls for improving the contract conditions which are currently in force (which would be tougher on sellers and purchasers); and Dr Romanowski's plan, making it possible for farmers to procure certain agricultural production resources with some of the cash received by them from selling goods at socialized procurement points.

All three plans were criticized, and severely too. They were critcized for the very principles contained in them, for not taking into account specific production by different regions, and for the proportion and type of industrial goods proposed in exchange for agricultural goods.

Several very constructive proposals were also made:

Efforts should be made to sow every hectare, above all with grain. The proposed principles will not be conducive to cultivating grain on shallow soil, which is predominant in Poland;

Soil should receive everything it ought to have and everything that is available. Therefore, agricultural output should be coordinated with the procurement of consumer goods and production resources should be distributed as possibilities and needs dictate.

It should be established whether only the production of merchandise is important, or production for the south of the country, where over a dozen people may live on one small farm.

Some of the views can be polemized, but one must say on the whole that the views put forward were intelligent and sober in appraising the situation and the possibilities the country and the economy has. And of course such views do not always occur among people of this age. We do not need more opinions and promises, we can even have less -- but let there at least be some.

Although the plans were criticized, there was not one voice calling for the abolition of contracts. It is clear to everyone that the ties between private farming and the state cannot be severed. However, the question exists of when these clear ties, obligatory for both sides, will be renewed.

I gained the impression (not for the first time during consultations about projects at various meetings) that there is increasing impatience in waiting for the new principles. The farmers are well aware that they will not get everything. After all, they are living in a country with empty shops and stores, so they do not expect rural areas to be inundated with abundant goods. Nevertheless, they rightly want tied sales to end (by the way, calculations concerning these are to be prolonged yet again, this time to the end of this year) and they want no price fluctuations for agricultural produce from the same crop (potatoes have cost Z800 per quintal, then Z600, and now cost Z1,300 per quintal). In a word, together with the current activities, activities will be undertaken to guarantee a good future for agriculture, by solving difficult problems and easing the most troublesome effects of the crisis.

JEDYNAK SPEAKS AT KIELCE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LD270440 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] How to step up the export of goods produced by factories in Kielce Voivodship and reduce the import of raw materials and prefabricated products? This question was discussed at the economic conference held in Kielce today. The conference also dealt fully with coproduction of factories embarking on export production and with the need to strengthen cooperation with scientific and research bodies as well as with branches of the chief technical organization and foreign trade agencies.

Vice Premier Andrzej Jedynak said that the restrictions on trade with our country introduced by some capitalist countries constitute a form of political pressure. Therefore we must count on ourselves, tidy up our economy, utilize rationally domestic raw materials, and consolidate cooperation with CEMA countries.

MESSNER, KATOWICE VOIVODA DISCUSSES PZPR ACTIVITY

LD252146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The activity of party organizations, and the living conditions of the inhabitants of Olkusz were the topics of discussion today during meetings with Professor Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee, and Katowice Voivoda Roman Peszkowski.

During the meeting it was stated that a revival of the activity of party organizations can be noticed in many enterprises. The main thrust of party work is the formation of a straightforward attitude of party members toward trade unions.

SIWAK MEETS WELFARE COMMISSION ACTIVISTS

LD262322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Today Albin Siwak met activists from welfare commissions at construction enterprises of Chelm and Rzeszow Voivodships. The current sociopolitical situation in the country was the subject of many hours of talks. Much attention was devoted to issues which are connected with the functioning of welfare commissions. Albin Siwak answered many questions on the activity of the party, the future shape of the trade union movement in Poland and housing construction and economy.

ARMY DAILY REVIEWS RESULTS OF MARTIAL LAW

AU242020 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11 Jun 82 p 3

[Unattributed report on the results of 6 months of martial law in Poland: "Words and Deeds" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] NEARLY 6 MONTHS HAVE PASSED SINCE THE DAY WHEN THE STATE COUNCIL, BY AUTHORITY OF THE 12 DECEMBER 1981 DECREE, IMPOSED MARTIAL LAW ON THE WHOLE TERRITORY OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. ON THE NIGHT OF 12-13 DECEMBER, THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL SALVATION WAS FOUNDED WITH ARMY GENERAL WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI AT THE HEAD.

EARLY ON 13 DECEMBER, ARMY GENERAL WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI DELIVERED TO THE MICROPHONES OF POLISH RADIO AND TELEVISION A SPEECH OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE. HE ASSESSED THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY PROFOUNDLY AND IN DETAIL AND PRESENTED MOTIVES FOR IMPOSING MARTIAL LAW. AT THE SAME TIME HE STATED THE INTENTIONS AND COMMITMENTS ASSUMED BY THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL SALVATION WITH REGARD TO THE NATION AND SPECIFIED THE MOST PRESSING TASKS FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. A FEW WEEKS LATER, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTED A PROGRAM FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTIVITY, DISTRIBUTING THOSE TASKS AMONG THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT BODIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION. THE PROGRAM HAS ENCOMPASSED ALL SPHERES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIOPOLITICAL LIFE, AND ALL CURRENTLY PRESSING PROBLEMS.

WHAT IS THE BALANCE SHEET OF OUR ACTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE, AFTER 6 MONTHS? HOW DOES THE PRACTICE OF OUR SOCIOPOLITICAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE LOOK TODAY IN COMPARISON WITH THE DECLARATIONS MADE, THE COMMITMENTS AND TASKS ASSUMED THEN?

THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT THAT, BY RESTORING CALM AND SOCIAL DISCIPLINE, MARTIAL LAW HAS INITIATED POSITIVE PROCESSES OF NECESSARY CHANGES IN OUR LIVES AND THAT A GREAT DEAL HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE IN THAT SHORT TIME TO IMPROVE SOCIOPOLITICAL LIFE, TO DEVELOP THE STATE'S DEMOCRATIC STRUCTURES, TO CONSOLIDATE LAW AND ORDER AND TO REFORM THE ECONOMY. IN THOSE MONTHS, GREAT EFFORTS WERE MADE TO RESTORE INTERNAL SECURITY IN THE STATE, TO STRENGTHEN THE STATE'S WEAKENED STRUCTURES AND PRESTIGE, TO RESTORE LAW AND ORDER, TO GUARANTEE WORK FOR THE CITIZENS, AND ABOVE ALL TO PROVIDE CONDITIONS FOR DEEP REFORMS IN SOCIOPOLITICAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE.

DURING THIS TIME, WORDS AND DECLARATIONS CEASED TO VARY FROM DEEDS, AND THE PROGRAM PROCLAIMED HAS BEEN CONFIREMD IN PRACTICE.

THERE IS SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF THIS. THUS LET THE FACTS SPEAK, BECAUSE THEY ARE THE MOST CONVINCING EVIDENCE.

WE PRESENT SOME OF THEM JUXTAPOSED WITH THE CORRESPONDING EXCERPTS FROM THE SPEECH BY ARMY GENERAL WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI, PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL SALVATION, WHO PROCLAIMED MARTIAL LAW ON 13 DECEMBER 1981. THAT SPEECH INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

"THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL SALVATION DOES NOT SUBSTITUTE FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES OF POWER. ITS ONLY OBJECTIVE IS TO PROTECT THE LEGAL ORDER IN THE STATE AND TO PROVIDE EXECUTIVE GUARANTEES FOR RESTORING ORDER AND DISCIPLINE. THIS IS THE LAST MEANS TO BEGIN LIFTING THE COUNTRY FROM THE CRISIS AND TO PREVENT THE STATE FROM DISINTEGRATING."

During the past 6 months, this pronouncement was followed with iron-like consistency. The very decision imposing martial law was adopted not against or despite the constitution, but in line with its requirements and precepts. Martial law had been imposed by a State Council decree which was then endorsed by the Sejm on 25 January 1982. All matters concerning the functioning of martial law have also been legally regulated by the governing bodies authorized to do so. The decisions and acts of the Military Council of National Salvation not only have not restricted in any way the state authorities in their legal rights, but on the contrary, they were intended to check the galloping pre-December process of disintegration in the socialist state structures, and to broaden the powers and free the activity of the constitutional organs of power.

The unprecedented legislative and control activity of the Sejm, its assessments and decisions free from destructive pressures from within our without have clearly confirmed what Gen W. Jaruzelski said in the Sejm: "THE SUPREME SOVEREIGN POWERS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE RESIDE HERE, IN THIS HALL."

The Military Council of National Salvation has neither taken over nor restricted the powers and functions of the government, a government which incorporates all the basic political and social forces of the nation. These forces adhere to the socialist system and to the constitutional legal order in the state. All decisions within the range of executive powers are adopted by the Council of Ministers.

Democratic collegial bodies have been founded to streamline the activity of the supreme power organs and state administration: the Socioeconomic Council under the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic -- by the 26 March 1982 decision; and the Consultative Economic Council, an organ consulting the government and ministers -- by the 1 April 1982 decision.

Progress has been made in drafting an act on the Council of Ministers. This will be Poland's first legal act defining in particular the principles of responsibility borne by the Council of Ministers chairman, ministers and leaders of central offices. A draft act on state officials has already been presented to the Sejm. It accurately defines the duties of state officials and requirements for completing their training, and contains an ethical and vocational code. Work is in progress to improve organizational structures in administration, to cut excesses in staffing, and to make other improvements in the sphere of exerting state power and administration.

As far as local authorities and administration are concerned, a great role belongs to consultative bodies set up in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government Presidium on 12 February 1982 and already functioning under the voivodas and voivodship-level city mayors. The work is nearing completion on a draft act on people's councils and territorial self-managing bodies. On 2 June, this draft has been submitted to public consultation. It provides for a radical decentralization in powers and responsibilities. It also calls for consolidating the role of people's councils, and for expanding the scope of activity of territorial and local self-managing bodies. Appropriate structural changes will also be made in local links of the state administration. Theses are being formulated for new electoral regulations.

The justice administration has preserved its full independence. The courts act on the grounds of the valid laws, acts and regulations. Martial law is being enforced by special procedures in line with a State Council decree endorsed by the Sejm. To consolidate law and order, there are also the Constitutional Tribunal and the Tribunal of State founded by the act of 26 March 1982.

Political parties have been engaging in vigorous activity, improving the methods of their work and taking steps to consolidate the coalitional nature of state power under the conditions of order and social calm. The PZPR, as the leading force of the people, is tightening its cooperation with the United Peasants and Democratic Parties, as well as with representatives of nonparty circles, including groups of lay Catholics, in the Sejm, the State Council, the government, people's councils, in self-governing and cooperative organizations.

The renewal processes in the country have been initiated by the PZPR and guaranteed politically by the whole society and its representative bodies, while the Military Council of National Salvation has been guarding and enforcing the law.

"THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE HAS APPOINTED PLENIPOTENTIARY MILITARY COMMISSARS AT ALL LEVELS OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION AND AT SOME ECONOMIC UNITS. THE PLENIPOTENTIARY COMMISSARS HAVE THE RIGHT TO SUPERVISE THE ACTIVITY OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES -- FROM THE MINISTERS TO THE COMMUNES."

Our country's socioeconomic life has for a long time been afflicted by many diseases and distortions. Bureaucratism, helplessness, inefficiency, mismanagement, indiscipline, arbitrariness, private interests, and the violations of the law, of ethical norms and the principles of socialist living together -- all these assumed great proportions. They were the main target of the spontaneous protest voiced by the working people in August 1980. The subsequent course of events brought about new threats which were unfavorable for eliminating those distortions.

Thus, before December 1981, there were no conditions for effectively overcoming the evil, there was not even a way to check the tide of anarchy, disorganization, arbitrariness and lawlessness, which was rising rapidly. For the sake of public interests, to guarantee law and order, and to ensure that anticrisis measures are effective, an end had to be put to that state of affairs. This was the reason why the National Defense Committee founded the institution of plenipotentiary military commissars and of military operational groups. Their mission was to help set the economy straight, improve the functions of power, and eliminate problems in human relations. This is also the objective of the emergency and comprehensive spot checks which are now being carried out by the armed forces inspection service.

The checks, carried out by military commissars and operational groups at 1,059 enterprises and in 1,064 communes, have proved to be very useful. They have consolidated the links of state power, invigorated administration and social forces in their activity and efforts to overcome the results of the crisis, particularly during the last winter.

In May, the number of military commissars declined. At present there are 528 military commissars at 830 enterprises. As plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee, military commissars are also working in ministries and central offices. Voivodship-level plenipotentiaries have at their disposal voivodship operational and control groups.

The commissars have already helped settle many complex local and ministerial problems, as well as many -- apparently insignificant, but important -- human affairs, and thus have won public prestige and acknowledgement.

"WE SHALL CONSISTENTLY CLEAN POLISH LIFE OF EVIL, IRRESPECTIVE OF ITS ORIGINS. THE MILITARY COUNCIL WILL PROVIDE CONDITIONS FOR THE RELENTLESS STRUGGLE AGAINST DELINQUENCY. THE ACTIVITY OF CRIMINAL GANGS WILL BE PROSECUTED SUMMARILY. PERSONS ENGAGED IN LARGE-SCALE PROFITEERING, DRAWING ILLEGAL PROFITS AND VIOLATING THE NORMS OF SOCIAL LIVING TOGETHER WILL BE PROSECUTED AND PUNISHED WITH FULL SEVERITY. PROPERTIES ACCUMULATED ILLEGALLY WILL BE CONFISCATED.

A great deal has been done in the past 6 months to strengthen the principles of socialist legality in the field of fighting delinquency and of eliminating illegal acts.

In the period from 1 January to 30 April 1982, 209 personnel reshuffles were made in the state and local administration. In this action, 12 basic-level city deputy mayors, 13 city mayors, 36 city and commune chiefs and 129 commune chiefs were recalled.

At the same time, the process is continuing to bring to account and criminal responsibility persons who in the past held leading positions in the party and the power apparatus and brought about the present political and economic crisis. No one must expect that the functions exerted or services rendered by a person in the past would protect him or her from responsibility.

The postulate of general prevention, formulated under the martial law legislation, defines the principles of penal policy and impels the organs enforcing the law to significantly step up the repression of crime.

Up to 31 May 1982, voivodship courts had sentenced 2,069 persons. This number includes summary sentences passed against 212 perpetrators of crimes and 1,232 burglars. The number of persons sentenced for robbery totaled 327.

In the first 5 months of the current year, the courts punished 3,217 persons for profiteering. Criminal proceedings are also in progress against many persons who have illegally accumulated properties running into many millions. Prosecuting organs are confiscating those properties: country houses, automobiles, significant sums of money, jewelry and foreign currency. Those problems are reflected in the two acts passed recently to amend some regulations in the criminal law and the law on offenses, as well as the executive criminal code.

"RESPECT FOR HUMAN LABOR MUST BE RESTORED. LAW AND ORDER MUST BE OBSERVED. PERSONAL SAFETY MUST BE GUARANTEED FOR EVERYONE WHO WANTS TO LIVE AND WORK IN PEACE."

Fostering respect for labor, law and order is among the activities inherent in socialist renewal. State administrative organs and the entire society are engaged in it.

This is a long-term educative task taking long years. In the 6 months, a great deal has been done in that sector. On 30 December 1981, a decree imposing a labor duty was issued. A decision on improving the employment structure was also adopted. The point was in particular to eliminate superfluous personnel in the economic administration and in some industrial branches, and to increase labor resources in extracting industries, agriculture and services. Principles for fixing wages strictly in line with the quality and efficiency of work performed are being worked out within the framework of the economic reform.

As of 1 January 1982, the minimum monthly wage for a full-time work performed in line with the regulations has been fixed at 23,200. The highest wages have been restricted and must not exceed the value of 3.5 average wages.

A number of organizational and legal steps have been taken to improve labor safety and hygine. In particular, workers in many industrial branches have been entitled to shorter working time and leaves for health reasons. New criteria have been provided for fixing additional payments for difficult jobs and jobs harmful to health. The retirement age has been lowered from first-category jobs. Nonrecurrent compensation for job-related accidents and diseases has been increased 100 percent.

Sejm commissions are working on problems concerning the struggle against various offenses and signs of social pathology. The government has already submitted draft acts to the Sejm on measures against alcoholism and social parasitism, and on proceedings against teenagers. The latter draft act in particular makes an attempt to define the responsibility of the parents for the education and behavior of their children.

"THAT IS HOW THE UNDERSTAND THE IDEA OF NATIONAL AGREEMENT. WE ARE MAINTAINING IT. WE RESPECT THE MANY DIFFERENT WORLD OUTLOOKS. WE VALUE THE CHURCH'S PATRIOTIC STANCE. THERE IS A SUPREME AIM WHICH UNITES ALL THINKING AND RESPONSIBLE POLES: A LOVE OF THE FATHERLAND, THE NECESSITY OF CONSOLIDATING THE INDEPENDENCE WHICH WE GAINED THROUGH SO MUCH TOIL AND A RESPECT FOR ONE'S OWN STATE. THIS IS THE STURDIEST FOUNDATION FOR REAL AGREEMENT."

Not wishing to judge the future organizational forms of a social and patriotic front of national agreement beforehand, the Military Council of National Salvation and the authorities are trying to apply principles to political life which declare that whoever is not against us can be with us. During the 6 months of martial law, much has been done to establish multilateral and solid agreement.

First: The authorities' intentions and the aims around which Poles can and should unite if they want to guarantee for themselves and the fatherland a good future, have been clearly and universally presented. These intentions are contained in the Military Council of National Salvation's statements of 17 December last year, in Gen W. Jaruzelski's speeches in the Sejm on 25 January and during the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum on 24 February, and in the declarations of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic of 3 May.

Second: Wider cooperation and better partnership relations have been achieved between the PZPR and its allied parties, the ZSL and the SD, and with activists from lay Catholic associations. It deserves mentioning that Roman Malinowski, president of the ZSL National Commission; Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee; and Stanislaw Gucwa, marshall of the Sejm, took part in the PZPR Central Committee Politburo meeting on 14 April, during which the concept of a patriotic movement based on national agreement was examined. On 28 April, during a meeting of the PZPR, ZSL and SD Joint Action Committee, it was confirmed that the PZPR and its allied parties firmly profess the patriotic idea of national agreement as a platform for consultation with all social forces which recognize and observe the socialist state's interests.

Third: Contacts between the state and church are being maintained. The chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation continues to hold direct meetings with the primate of Poland, which took place on 9 January and 25 April; and meetings of the joint government and episcopate representatives commission are still held. This commission met three times: 18 January, 2 February and 4 May.

At the beginning of January, the head of the Office for Religious Affairs met with the heads of eight Christian denominations which are included in the Polish Ecumenical Council, four denominations that are not in the council and with the head of the Religious Union of the Mosaic Creed. The participants in this meeting expressed their readiness to involve their religious circles in assuring peace and order in Poland, as well as to jointly act to implement economic, social and state reform.

Fourth: Renewed dialogue is being conducted by the authorities with all workers, peasants and youth circles, and with representatives of scientific and creative circles. The ninth PZPR Central Committee, devoted to young people's affairs, will take place in the near future. On 23 December there was a meeting of the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation with representatives from scientific circles. On 23 February, the Military Council of National Salvation issued a recommendation that made it possible for many creative unions and associations to resume activity.

A result of people's aims everywhere to achieve national agreement are the citizens' committees for national salvation which are being formed by the rank and file. There are presently over 7,000 committees in operation, with over 128,000 people active in them.

On 11 March there was a meeting of the Military Council of National Salvation in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Gen Jaruzelski, in which several dozen organizers and activists from citizens' committees for national salvation took part. Among these were members of the PZPR and of the other political parties, nonparty people, Catholic activists, scientific and cultural workers, members of youth organizations and war and work veterans. This meeting was an important stimulus for the development of the citizens' committees for national salvation in Poland.

Today, there is the pressure of time on integrating the nation around the most urgent tasks and in the name of Poland's most vital interests. Implementing the idea of national agreement and spontaneous initiatives by the rank and file aimed at organizing this patriotic movement serve this purpose well.

"JUST AS THERE IS NO TURNING BACK FROM SOCIALISM, THERE IS NO RETURN TO THE MISTAKEN METHODS AND PRACTICES OF BEFORE AUGUST 1980. THE STEPS WHICH ARE BEING TAKEN TODAY SERVE TO PRESERVE THE BASIC PREREQUISITES FOR SOCIALIST RENEWAL. ALL IMPORTANT REFORMS WILL BE CONTINUED UNDER CONDITIONS OF PEACE, HONEST DISCUSSION AND DISCIPLINE. THIS ALSO APPLIES TO ECONOMIC REFORM."

The introduction of martial law paved the way for socioeconomic reform and made it possible for the state and society to fulfill two types of tasks under these difficult conditions: immediate tasks connected with lasting through the winter and halting the drop in output; and future tasks, resulting mainly from the necessity to introduce economic reform.

The effects of the fulfillment of both tasks can clearly be felt by the entire community. Poland got through the winter without hunger and cold. The scourge of strikes has disappeared, and an end has been put to the paralyzing of production and the sabotage of economic decisions.

The burdens of the ration system have clearly diminished thanks to the fact that care has been taken to supply goods in the right quantities to fully meet demand under the ration system. Greater quantities and a better range of articles for personal hygiene and cleanliness, so difficult to get hold of even when rationed, have already appeared on the market.

From time to time, excess food articles will be sold freely, without rationing, whenever possible. Ties between agriculture and industry, between the cities and the rural areas, and between cooperatives, suppliers and producers are being established with difficulty, but nevertheless effectively.

Militarizing certain branches of the economy has enabled production by basic processing branches of the economy to be maintained and stepped up, and consequently it has been possible to ensure the basic materials for the state's defense resources. It is beyond doubt today that only the rigors of martial law could have eliminated the internal threat to our economy in such a short period of time.

During the past 6 months, an important step has been taken in implementing economic reform. This reform could not have been introduced on 1 January this year without the sociopolitical conditions which martial law created, and it would not have been possible to go through with two difficult but essential operations: the reform of wholesale prices, and the increase in retail prices. Reorganizing the management system has also begun.

Martial law has restored a normal working rhythm in the extracting industries and is halting the drop in output in the processing industries more and more effectively. However, martial law has been unable either to ease our debts or to ensure an influx of supplies from capitalist countries.

So emerging from the crisis also means restructuring our trade and better exploiting the possibilities presented by the division of labor and by specialization within the community of socialist countries, especially with the USSR. The economic and credit restrictions by the capitalist countries are forcing us to become more dependent on our own raw materials and food production. A long-term program is being formed aimed at eliminating the economy's dependence on those countries which exploit our economic crisis for their own political aims.

The intensive legislative process that has been taken place in the past few months in support of the great changes in our economy was also unthinkable before December. On 26 February, the Sejm adopted a package of laws on reform matters: on prices, on setting up an office of the minister for price affairs, on the finances of state enterprises, on taxation for socialized economy units, on banking law, on a statute for the Polish National Bank, on state statistics and on the powers to carry out foreign trade. Legal measures safeguarding the consumer were created by a law which was adopted on the same day.

Farmers received a package of laws guaranteeing the existence of their private farms and the protection of agricultural and forest land, just as they were promised. In the interests of cooperatives, a deputies' bill on cooperatives and their unions was submitted to the Sejm. As a result of many decisions by the legislative and executive authorities, better conditions for the functioning and development of small-scale nonsocialized production units and of private trades and services have been created.

So the entire economy has found itself on the road to the reforms which have been so eagerly expected but blocked for a long time because of the political action of the Solidarity extremists.

Important legal changes have also been made in other areas.

1. In addition to the acts already mentioned, such acts as the "teachers' charter," the act on higher education -- in which a model for its self-management is laid down -- and also acts concerning the setting up of a chief council of science and higher education, of a national culture council and of a national culture fund, serve to STRENGTHEN DEMOCRACY. The bill on the legal profession has reached the Sejm, and work on bills on the Polish Academy of Sciences and on scientific and research institutes is far advanced.

2. Legal changes have occurred involving SOCIAL REFORM. In order to guarantee proper conditions for families, activity has been initiated which is under the supervision of the Council for Family Affairs. This activity particularly concerns families with many children, orphans, elderly, infirm and disabled people. By a resolution of the Council of Ministers, specific aid has been assured for young married couples, and the range of benefits for mothers and family members who look after small children has been increased. A general national committee for the affairs of the elderly has been set up to look after elderly people, and work has been started on complex amendments to the pension system, which will mean the abolition of the so-called old portfolio on 1 January 1983. The combatants' charter has also met with great social approval.

The free allocation of large areas of state land for allotments and the setting up of a fund for developing them is socially important, together with easing the taxes on bequests and gifts. Work on bringing the "Report on the Conditions Under Which Young People Begin Life" up to date is proceeding, a complex housing construction program up to 1990 is appearing covering changes in housing policy, and a complete reform of the wage system is being prepared.

"WE MUST PUT AN END TO THE FURTHER DEGRADATION WHICH OUR COUNTRY'S INTERNATIONAL POSITION IS SUFFERING...

"IN THIS DIFFICULT TIME, I TURN TO OUR SOCIALIST ALLIES AND FRIENDS. WE HIGHLY VALUE THEIR CONFIDENCE IN US AND THEIR CONSTANT HELP. THE POLISH-SOVIET ALLIANCE IS AND WILL REMAIN A CORNERSTONE OF THE POLISH RAISON D'ETRE, AND A GUARANTEE OF THE INVIOLABILITY OF OUR BORDERS. POLAND IS AND WILL REMAIN A PERMANENT ELEMENT OF THE WARSAW PACT AND A NEVER-FAILING MEMBER OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY OF NATIONS.

"I ALSO TURN TO OUR PARTNERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES, WITH WHICH WE WISH TO DEVELOP GOOD AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS."

These words met with all kinds of reaction around the world. Our friends in the socialist community accepted them with full understanding and replied with a helping hand. Thanks to Soviet aid in the form of raw and other materials and money, the Polish economy, troubled by the crisis, escaped total collapse. The remaining socialist partners also rendered us support. The visits by Gen Jaruzelski to all the capitals of the Warsaw Pact countries brought assurances of further joint activities aimed at rekindling our threatened production potential, which is not small, and at easing the shortages in the market and strengthening our united defense potential.

In the United States and many other countries which, together with the United States, follow a policy of blackmail and pressure against the socialist countries, the decision to introduce martial law in Poland and prevent the break up of our socialist state caused fury. Economic restrictions and ideological and political aggression on an unheard-of scale was the reply.

Nonetheless, we must be aware that we can emerge from the crisis above all under our own steam. The mistakes which were committed on the Vistula must be corrected on the Vistula. They must be corrected by means of honest work by millions and by means of intelligent decisions by those who govern. Our national dignity does not permit us to stretch our hand out, and we do not want anything from anyone for nothing. However, this is not the first time that this bitter lesson has taught us what is aptly conveyed by a parody of a well-known saying, that a Pole should not be clever when it is already too late.

AS EMERGES FROM THE ABOVE REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES, UNDERTAKINGS AND ALREADY-ACHIEVED EFFECTS, THIS PERIOD OF TIME IS CHARACTERIZED BY GREAT ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL SALVATION AND THE GOVERNMENT. THANKS TO THIS, IT HAS BEEN POSSIBLE TO HALT THE UNCONTROLLED DROP IN PRODUCTION AND ACHIEVE CLEAR PROGRESS IN PARTICULAR PARTS OF THE ECONOMY. ALTHOUGH THE POLITICAL SITUATION IS STILL NOT FREE OF VARIOUS KINDS OF TENSION, THERE ARE NO MORE OPEN SOCIAL CONFLICTS.

STATEMENT TO UN PROTESTS WESTERN MEDIA ACTIVITIES

LD262118 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] New York 26 Jun (PAP) -- The Polish delegation to the present session of the U.N. Committee for Information today presented a statement to protest the Western propaganda campaign against Poland and specify the Polish stand on international relations in the field of information.

The Polish delegation voiced strong protest against using radio waves for interference in Poland's internal affairs and for inflaming the international situation. It reserved for itself the right to take necessary (?steps at) the U.N. forum to oppose activities directed against Poland.

"Poland protests against the aggressive propaganda campaign launched in Polish by five Western radio stations, and in particular by the radio calling itself "Free Europe." They are pursuing a policy of overt interference in Poland's internal affairs under the pretence of information activity and abuse the freedom of information," the statement said. "This kind of activity is tantamount to propaganda aggression against Poland. Polish authorities have at their disposal full evidence which can be made available on request.

"The programmes beamed by the five stations are an overt violation of the basic principles of international law and are aimed to instigate unrest and disturbances," the declaration charged. The activity of these radio stations causes deterioration of relations among states and is a challenge to efforts aimed to establish a new and more just information order in the world.

"We fully share the growing criticism by the developing countries of actions by some of the main Western information agencies which aim to impose their political principles, views and ways of thinking on other nations. The international information and communication order should reflect the interests of all participants in international life and induce a joint concept and principles of information. The Polish Government highly assesses the role which UNESCO plays in seeking a common denominator. Exchange of information is part of international relations, and that is why the principles of exchange here should be specified through principles of international law," the statement said.

"Abuse of mass media by governments and imperialist circles for propaganda campaigns against other nations calculated to interfere in other nations' internal affairs and to affect political developments falling within the national jurisdiction of those states is compatible with the above principles. An adequate balance between the freedom of speech for various mass media and the responsibilities for using them should be determined for the benefit of all sides.

"Poland is not opposed to the idea of the freedom and free flow of information, but is critical of some Western concepts and means of putting them into effect," the statement said.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

LD271300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received the Polish People's Republic's ambassador to France Eugeniusz Kulaga who is temporarily in Poland.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF POLISH SEJM DELEGATION

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU252002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/6/1982 -- One June 25, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received a delegation of the Polish People's Republic's Sejm headed by Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal (president) of the Sejm, now on a Romanian visit at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

Attending was Nicolae Giosan, Grand National Assembly chairman.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction at the visit of the delegation and stressed it to contribute to the develop of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties and countries. At the same time the RCP and the Romanian state leader asked that the friendly Polish people be conveyed successes in their activity alongside wishes of welfare and prosperity.

During the talks the sides stressed with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. They expressed the conviction that setting out from the understandings established between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski there will be established an ever tighter collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party, there will be amplified and deepened the relations on multiple planes between Romania and Poland, there will be developed the economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation and there will be intensified the trade exchanges, there will be consolidated further the friendship between the Romanian people and the Polish people to their mutual interest, to the interest of the socialist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism, peace, security and national independence, of cooperation and collaboration in Europe and the world over. The sides also highlighted the role played by the parliaments in the two countries in the ever wider promotion of the Romanian-Polish collaboration, in tune with the wish and aspirations of both peoples.

During the talks the sides expressed confidence that the Polish people will succeed, under the leadership of the PUWP, to leave behind the present situation, to ensure Poland's advancement on the road of progress and socialism.

The sides also exchanged views on the evolution of the international political life. In the framework the sides expressed the wish to strengthen the collaboration between the two parties and countries in the international arena, in order to make a greater contribution to the promotion of detente, to solving, by peaceful means, the states of conflict and the interstate differences, to achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to the implementation of security in Europe, to the setting up of a climate of confidence and collaboration among nations on an equal footing, to the triumph of the ideals of socialism and peace worldwide. In the context the sides highlighted the special role incumbent on parliaments and parliamentarians, on the public opinion in the struggle for peace, independence, disarmament, detente, security and international understanding.

Gucwa Statement

AU261926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/6/1982 -- During an interview with representatives of the Romanian press, before leaving Bucharest, Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, expressed his satisfaction at having been received by President Nicolae Ceausescu and said inter alia: "We are highly appreciative of the cordiality and understanding the Romanian head of state showed for the current situation in Poland. The Romanian-Polish relations witness a favourable course, fact materialized in the agreements convenanted by Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski, which open up new prospects to the economic, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation, to the intensification of commerical exchanges, to the expansion of the friendship between the Romanian and Polish peoples.

In this context, the guest pointed with satisfaction to the fine relations of understanding and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, to the development prospects of those relations.

Referring to the contacts he had with Romanain officials, the head of the Sejm delegation highlighted the fact that the two sides agreed upon to promote new forms of cooperation in production, in electrical engineering, chemistry, transport and tourism, as well as in the field of raw and subsidiary materials.

The Polish chief delegate referred then to the role the parliaments and parliamentarians can play in the struggle for peace, mentioning in that context the Romanian people's appeal to the U.N. special session on disarmament, and the actions taken in Romania in favour of peace.

Cooperation Discussed

AU252003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 25/6/1982 -- On June 25, Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, had an interview with Stanislaw Gucwa, marshall of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, who visits Romania at head of a delegation.

During the interview, possibilities were examined, in the spirit of the understandings and decisions reached at top level, of developing economic, technical-scientific and cultural collaboration and cooperation between the two countries, of expanding specialization of production, especially in the extractive industry, machine-building, chemistry, iron-and-steel and transport, of broadening and diversifying mutual goods exchanges, with a view to cutting imports from the West.

CEAUSESCU CLOSES EDUCATION, CULTURE CONGRESS

AU251542 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the Second Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture -- an event of greatest importance for our fatherland and for all our people -- closed today.

At the end of the proceedings, amid an atmosphere of great patriotism and greeted by loud applause and ovations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. The party secretary general and president of the republic highly praised the proceedings of this great forum, which clearly illustrated the unity of the front of political education and socialist culture and which, through its highly responsible discussions and through the measures adopted, marks a moment of exceptional importance for shaping the new man, conscious builder of the comprehensively developed socialist society in our ancient fatherland.

The party secretary general then spoke about the great international problems confronting mankind. He forcefully reasserted Romania's policy of understanding and cooperation among nations, and of international peace. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the need to resolve all problems through negotiations, as the only rational way.

Hailing the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that the Romanian people expect similar pledges from the United States and from the other nuclear powers. The Romanian president stressed the importance of disarmament, including conventional arms, and recalled that our country presented specific proposals at the special UN General Assembly session -- proposals reinforced by the 18 million signatures of Romania's citizens.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech was followed with great interest and punctuated by loud applause and cheers. The participants pledged to work in the spirit of the party secretary general's guidelines and recommendations, thus contributing to the implementation of the ideological program and of the great tasks facing this important field with a view to raising the socialist consciousness of the masses and shaping the new man, builder of socialism and communism, in our country.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS IN BELGRADE FOR LCY CONGRESS

CPSU Group Arrives

LD251412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1323 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 25, (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by candidate member of the party Political Bureau and first vice-chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Vasiliy Kuznetsov arrived in Belgrade today. The Soviet delegation will attend the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Kuznetsov Visits Stambolic

LD271640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who is leading the CPSU delegation at the 12th LCY Congress.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov conveyed greetings and good wishes from Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which Petar Stambolic cordially reciprocated on behalf of the SFRY Presidency.

During a friendly conversation both sides made a positive assessment of the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and all round cooperation based on well-known, jointly established principles. They stressed the usefulness of the dialogue and exchange of views at the top and on other political levels. It was noted that extensive opportunities exist for the further development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and mutually useful cooperation in all areas.

During the talk significant attention was paid to the alarming aggravation of international relations and to the need to overcome the existing state of affairs. Special reference was made of the need to step up efforts by the entire international community in order to halt the dangerous arms race and to initiate a process of genuine disarmament.

The arms race is one of the essential elements of the present exacerbated situation in international relations. In this context reference was made to the need for securing the success of the CSCE meeting in Madrid and convening a European disarmament conference. Reference was also made to the work of the second general assembly special session on disarmament.

The meeting was attended by Oleg Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in Belgrade; and Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow.

Hungarian Delegates Honor Tito

LD261716 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (MTI) -- The delegation of the HSWP Central Committee which is attending the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia under the leadership of Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, placed a wreath at the tomb of President Tito on Saturday.

The delegation then visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center.

Hungary's Ovari Visits Culafic

LD271800 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Hungarian-Yugoslav interparty talks have been held in Belgrade. Miklos Ovari, secretary of the Central Committee discussed cooperation with Dobroslav Culafic, the secretary of the LCY Presidium. Miklos Ovari is leading the Hungarian party delegation attending the LCY congress.

Polish Delegation Arrives

LD252156 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade 25 June -- The Polish United Workers' Party delegation to the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski arrived in Belgrade today. The delegation also includes Jozef Brozek, first secretary of the PUWP CC Voivodship Committee in Nowy Sacz and Poland's ambassador to Yugoslavia Wiktor Kinecki.

SED Group Arrives From GDR

LD252136 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the SED Central Committee arrived in Belgrade today to attend the 12th Party Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The delegation is headed by Politburo member Alfred Neumann. The delegation was welcomed by leading representatives [words indistinct] at the Yugoslav capital's airport.

Italian Parties Send Delegates

LD252200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2145 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 June (TANJUG) -- Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] and head of the PCI delegation to the 12th LCY Congress, arrived in Belgrade this evening.

The delegations of the Socialist Party of Italy, Socialist Democratic Party of Italy and representatives of the Italian Party of Proletarian Unity, arrived on the same plane.

Members of these delegations were welcomed by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee.

Cuban CP's Dorticos Arrives

LD251424 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Cuban Communist Party arrived in Belgrade Friday to attend the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The Cuban delegation is headed by Central Committee Political Bureau members Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado. The LCY congress will last from June 26 through 29.

Arab Socialist Ba'th Delegate

JN251000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jun (INA) -- Muhammad Fadl Husayn, Iraqi public works and housing minister, arrived early this morning in Belgrade. The minister is heading a delegation representing the Arab Socialist Ba'th party at the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which opens here tomorrow in the presence of party delegations from 80 countries.

Mongolian Delegation Arrives

LD251418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 25, (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) arrived Friday in Belgrade to attend the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which opens tomorrow.

The Mongolian delegation is headed by Secretary of the Party's Central Committee Paavangiyan Damdin.

Korean Group Sees Stambolic

LD271834 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1719 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade June 27 TANJUG -- President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc today, Sunday, received a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea to the LCY congress, headed by Yi Chong-ok premier of the Administration Council and member of the Presidium of the Politburo of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee.

In their talks on relations between the two parties and two socialist countries, mutual readiness was noted for the relations to be promoted in all provinces and for the continuation of the two countries' useful cooperation concerning the settlement of international problems, particularly within the movement of nonaligned countries.

Indian Party Group Arrives

LD272344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the National Congress of India (Indira Gandhi) [TANJUG parantheses], which will attend the 12th LCY Congress, arrived in Belgrade today. The delegation is led by A.C. Das, member of the Indian Parliament.

Tanzanian Sees Stambolic

LD261422 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1301 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Presidency President Petar Stambolic today (Saturday) received a message from Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere referring to a number of current international questions, preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit to the further development of Yugoslav-Tanzanian relations.

The message was delivered to Stambolic by Rassis Kevava, Politburo member of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, who is attending the 12th LCY Congress.

During the talk between Petar Stambolic and Rassis Kevava there was a positive assessment of the degree of bilateral cooperation between the two countries achieved to date, and the readiness was expressed to strengthen this cooperation even more. The discussion also focused on the current deteriorated situation in international affairs and the efforts on the part of the nonaligned countries to overcome these difficulties.

TANJUG Reports On Greetings

LD272316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1906 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 TANJUG -- In its message to the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa pays the greatest tribute to President Tito as a "prominent leader of the Yugoslav and international communist movement and one of the founders of the movement of nonalignment".

The ANC calls on all democratic and progressive forces in the world to unanimously support the struggle of the people of South Africa for independence and the liquidation of the racist regime.

The Communist Party of Cuba, too, pays a special tribute to the memory of the legendary figure of Josip Broz Tito.

The Communist Party of Cuba expresses concern over the present ever more dangerous course of world developments, stresses that the struggle for peace is the "crucial problem of our time" and calls on the broadest positive forces of mankind to join this struggle. It underlines that the movement of nonalignment has played an active role in the struggle for peace and that it must keep extending its valuable support to it.

The Revolutionary Party of Tanzania stresses in its message that the principles of socialist self-management have proved in day-to-day life that they have originated from the practice of a democratic socialist revolution and given social and historical conditions.

The Communist Party of Australia also says that the Australian communists regard the Yugoslav experience, as far as self-management socialism is concerned, as being of a considerable significance for their own struggle.

REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF 12TH LCY CONGRESS

Dragosavac, Culafic Speak

LD260930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- At 1000 today the 12th LCY Congress opened in the Sava Center in Belgrade. Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, opened the grand gathering of Yugoslav communists.

The first words at the congress were devoted to Josip Broz Tito, leader of our revolution, president of the LCY and of the SFRY. Speaking of Tito's career and revolutionary path, Doroslav Culafic, the first chairman, stressed that Tito was the first and greatest common historical personality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. He added that Tito was able to fulfill the great work marking our epoch because he was constantly at the heart of revolutionary events. As a trade union official he was among the workers, as supreme commander among fighters at the focus of military clashes, and as head of state and leading party figure he was in constant touch with working people and citizens. Tito remains for communists of Yugoslavia and all revolutionary fighters a permanent example of how to serve one's homeland and human happiness, Culafic said.

Grlickov on Nonalignment

LD270704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- Our concept of socialism and our concept of nonalignment have a joint assumption -- the struggle for lasting and stable peace in the world, Aleksandar Grlickov said in his introductory report at the Commission for International Relations.

Stressing that in current conditions the path to lasting peace and full affirmation of peaceful coexistence in relations among all countries is the only way to ensure the policy of universal detente, Grlickov added that the only alternative to such detente is self-destruction. "Therefore," Grlickov continued, when we note that detente is experiencing a crisis we cannot assert that the general idea of detente has been dealt a crucial blow. Detente is in crisis because relations among great powers are in a crisis: after all, detente has not been understood in any other way than as negotiating and reaching agreements between blocs. However, in present-day international life the consciousness prevails that relations can no longer be 'settled' in the old way, but that all countries and peoples must be active subjects and not subjects of international relations, that the new international order must be based on democratic principles of freedom, peace, independence, security and equitable cooperation. The great majority of countries and peoples do not look for protection under the aegis of bloc equilibrium. Therefore, in the bloc structures themselves aspirations for autonomy and equality are also strengthening.

Grlickov stressed that nonalignment has become an alternative and a counterweight to the bloc division of the world and that by its principles and goals it represents the lasting orientation of a great majority of countries and peoples.

He said that nonalignment is directed at a fundamental change in the existing world economic and political relations. Can there be a more revolutionary party than the one which negates all aspects of political and economic domination, all -- both old and new -- forms of dependence and subjugation in relations between states and peoples, Grlickov asked. In reply, he quoted Tito's words that "nonalignment is one of the fundamental factors of progressive social transformation of the world [words indistinct] rounded by concept and lasting position and not some kind of passing stop along the path toward an allegedly "more perfect" or "more progressive" grouping. It goes without saying that the Nonaligned Movement would not be "of this world," would not grow out of world reality were it to be without conflicts. Contradictions in it have also become pronounced recently, even very pronounced, and this is neither unsual nor unexpected in view of its [word indistinct] and the variety of its subjects.

In the variety of differences, Grlickov went on, nevertheless there are joint interests of all nonaligned countries. There are objective conditions to preserve and promote the basic values of the policy of nonalignment to strengthen the joint interests of all members of the movement [words indistinct]. This is indicative of them even when they are in an armed conflict. Not a single nonaligned country in an armed conflict has expressed the wish to separate itself from the movement and to look for the "protection" of its interests by joining one of the blocs.

Noting that the nonaligned movement has always been to external pressures, and that they beoome even more pronounced in moments of conflict among the nonaligned, Grlickov said that such a policy of pressures stems from the very logic of the blocs, from their strategy and doctrine. It is in this too that the meaning of the thesis on the "natural alliance" as well as of the thesis on "neutralism" or "equidistance" and so on lies. Attempts to impose such a policy on the nonaligned movement are directed at paralyzing its independence of action, at weakening the unity, cooperation and solidarity of nonaligned countries. Therefore, the LCY is opposed to the policy of "natural alliance" in the movement, without disputing the historical fact that the anticolonial revolution represents an organic component part of the world socialist process.

Devoting a considerable part of his speech to the Yugoslav path to socialism, Grlickov said that "in our conviction [words indistinct] development at the upper course of dialectical, organic unification of material and social socialist development. We have also laid this down in our program, not as a faraway vision of social self-management, but as a program for action and direct application in practice. We have noted from the very beginning and are noting now that not everything is succeeding, that social and material development are at times at variance with each other and that their harmonization is not always organic.

"In repeating this knowledge and conviction, tested in our experience, that we are on the course of the integral development of socialism, we are far from recommending or agitating for our path as some kind of general 'model.'" Grlickov noted. This would be contrary to our other also tested [passage indistinct].

Stressing at the end of his speech that the LCY has well developed relations and cooperation with a large number of communist parties, Grlickov said that we have no reasons whatsoever to change our attitude toward multilateral meetings, conferences and consultative meetings of communist and workers' parties. In principle, he concluded, we are not and cannot be against multilateral meetings. However, we see such gatherings as a free exchange of views without any documents which would lay claim to being binding (?and which would) restrict the free development [word indistinct] of every party. We do not dispute any party's right to convene meetings or consultative meetings, but we also demand that there be no dispute of any party's right to make decisions in a sovereign manner about its participation in such meetings, in line with its interest and its assessment of the value of such meetings, Aleksandar Grlickov said at the end of his introductory speech.

Joze Smole proposed that in a special resolution the 12th LCY Congress should severely condemn Israeli aggression against Lebanon and stressed that the LCY and SFRY will extend full unreserved support to the Palestinian people exposed to the danger of the deliberate genocide by the Israeli aggressor.

Members of the commission accepted Smole's proposal with approval and applause.

Kraigher Discusses Economy

LD262256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1809 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) -- Central Committee and the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher today strongly urged a faster self-management linking of all enterprises in Yugoslavia "in the fulfillment of their common interest, regardless of republican boundaries", the supression of all types of monopoly in the society and the strengthening of the strengthening of the single Yugoslav market.

Kraigher urged the above today, Saturday at the first session of the 12th LCY Congress Commission for the Development of Socio-Economic Relations and the Economic Stabilization.

Kraigher, who chairs the Federal Economic Stabilization Commission, categorically rejected certain theses according to which self-management is allegedly to blame for the difficulties Yugoslavia faces.

It clearly derives from Kraigher's statement that statist concepts are behind such theses, concepts offering a bureaucratic role to the state and seeking "changes in the political system".

Kraigher pointed to the significance of the action of economic laws and social planning. He stressed that "the overcoming of the budget local and credit relations must be undertaken more resolutely" in the solution of problems.

He underlined the need for a firm commitment to self-management association and concentration of funds of enterprises and the developed and under-developed parts of the country and to self-management and income-based linking.

"This can give us better results and ensure more harmonious relations in the entire social reproduction on the single Yugoslav market", he said.

Kraigher stressed that the congress had the task of "paving the way for the creative development of socialist self-management". "In this sense, this is a congress of continuity. However, the congress also faces the task of radically changing the economic policy and the policy of socio-economic development and mobilising the entire Yugoslav society and all its forces in the realisation of the objectives of economic stabilisation", he said.

He warned, however, that this "means and requires profound changes in our society, especially in relation to the attitude toward work and obligations toward the social community", as well as changes in the activity of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Assessing the situation in which the congress was being held as "very difficult", Kraigher stressed that this fact had not yet been fully appreciated in all environments.

Pointing to the main causes of the economic difficulties, Kraigher said these were due to the fact that the decisive role in the distribution of income and surplus product had remained in the hands of basic executive structures which, "together with corresponding structures in the services and banks, act, as a rule, in conjunction with the state administration".

That is why income and income-based relations still do not prevail on the market as a fundamental economic motive and why in communes, and especially in the republics and autonomous provinces, the trends of their becoming more and more independent and autarkic are on the increase, thus undermining the integral Yugoslav market, he said.

It is precisely these phenomena that hamper the reaching of agreement on common Yugoslav interests and the vigorous development of Yugoslavia as a whole, that is, on determining the common priorities of the economic policy.

Tendencies of anarchy, Kraigher noted, came to full expression with the action of the growingly heavier consequences of inflation. Breaks in the reproduction circuits started emerging "since it was no longer possible to maintain them with the help of foreign loans, that is, a further incurring of debts."

Kraigher particularly drew attention to the inconsistency manifested "in the struggle for workers in basic organizations of associated labour to come truly to dispose of the income and surplus labour". He set out that a consistent development of socialist self-management and income-based relations between organizations of associated labour are the way for eliminating the major contradictions. In this context, he said that more effective accord-reaching the decision-making in the Assembly of Yugoslavia and also in indirect relations between the republics and the autonomous provinces supposes a more forceful action of the self-management social-economic foundations of the production and the market.

The whole situation in the economy and society confirms that economic stabilization requires a resolute transformation of society and a definite penetration of the self-management production relationship into the entirety of social relations, as well as a substantive turn in our country's economic policy. He underlined that the foundations of the long-term economic stabilization programme were actually an expression of the social and political reality in which the Yugoslav system of socialist self-management democracy is being implemented and functions.

Kraigher pointed out that full attention would continue to be paid to the development problems of the under-developed republics and the Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In the multinational Yugoslav socialist self-management community this is not only an economic, but also a major political question. However, in resolving these questions, emphasis will be laid on resolutely surmounting budget [word indistinct] and credit relations and the commitment will be towards self-management association of organizations of associated labour in developed and under-developed regions, that is, self-management and income-based linkage.

All-People's Defense Commission

LD270930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- The defense-protection capability of our society today is such that we can successfully resist any aggression and other onslaughts on the freedom and independence and other values of our socialist revolution, Milan Daljevic said as he was submitting his introductory report on all-people's defense and social self-protection. This was carried out mainly because of the implementation of the 11th LCY Congress positions laid down under the direct leadership of President Tito. These positions represent the basis for the long-term activity of the League of Communists in organizing and training our society in the defense of independence, territorial integrity and the constitutional system of our country.

The activity to date in the implementation of these positions has produced major results, was the evaluation provided by Daljevic. Among other things, they are expressed in the overall consolidation and socialization of defense and security and of their being built as a mutual [words indistinct] of our self-management society.

Notable progress has been attained, Daljevic stressed, in the self-management organization and training of organizations of associated labor, of local communities and of the municipalities for all-people's defense and social self-protection. Daljevic mentioned the attained level of modernization, moral-political unity, and of training and development of the Yugoslav People's Army and of territorial defense among the major achievements. Our armed forces, Daljevic stressed, represent a reliable prop of our country's defense and security.

Considered as a whole, Milan Daljevic continued, the professional training, technical equipment and efficiency of the security services and of other social self-protection expert organs has been improved. However, he said, all analyses and assessments suggest that the results attained in the area of social self-protection are not in keeping with the demands of the 11th LCY Congress and the requirements dictated by the development of the situation. Daljevic stressed that this particularly concerns the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, where major shortcomings were revealed in the work of the security organs and services and of other social self-protection subjects, and especially of the League of Communists in assessing the political situation, and in preventing and eliminating counterrevolutionary activities.

Having recalled that the LCY Central Committee platform [on Kosovo] pointed out some serious shortcomings and the inefficiency of the defense-protection system (?in the province), Daljevic made the assessment that certain results have been achieved with regard to the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, including the removal of some all-people's defense and social self-protection shortcomings. However, these results are not yet satisfactory because the situation is changing slowly and because the enemy has not been completely foiled. This is why Daljevic advocated faster and more efficient activity in suppressing counterrevolutionary activity and in uncovering and frustrating its protagonists. The greatest responsibility in this respect, Daljevic stressed, devolves on the League of Communists of Kosovo which with its ideopolitical work must make it possible for the enemy to be unmasked fully.

Daljevic paid special attention to the overall developments in our society and to the contradictions manifested during this intercongress period. This period, according to Daljevic, is characterized also by the fact that in its economic problems became seriously exacerbated and many subjective shortcomings were displayed in our society and in the League of Communists. Opposition to its policy and to the self-management development of the country also stiffened. In individual areas of social reproduction we encountered stagnation of self-management and a renewed manifestation of statism and technocratism.

The process of economic disintegration, Daljevic added, partialization [words indistinct] allegedly for the sake of national and republican or provincial interests, have acquired alarming proportions and if (?they are not resolutely stopped) can cause a weakening in the unity of the SFRY and also of its defense-protection strength and resilience.

Daljevic concluded that in this context the main struggle for the consolidation of the country's defense capability during the ensuing period will be fought primarily in the sphere of pursuing economic stabilization and waging a specific struggle for the development of self-management, consolidation of equality, brotherhood and unity, and in the sphere of implementing the constitutional concept of the federation, the republics and the provinces, and especially in the sphere of developing Yugoslav socialist patriotism and consolidating the international position (?of our country). [passage indistinct]

The underestimation of the importance of all-people's defense and of social self-protection has recently displayed all its dangers. According to Dojcilo Klasanovic, Kosovo and other environments in which very little attention is still paid to social self-protection require vigorous action by the communists because unless the reaction is immediate, the propaganda activity by the enemy (?creates) the opportunity for disseminating such matters as (?the policy) of strong arm or the establishment of some other system. Clear and open criticism is required of the communists.

According to him, it is untenable that in some environments communists who warn of the dangers and shortcomings are regarded with suspicion, although it is a fact that to ignore the difficulties is running counter to the League of Communists line.

Milan Ruzinovski spoke of the need to train better local communities for all-people's defense and social self-protection. He particularly drew attention to the neglect of the countryside in defense preparations, which is contrary to the lessons learned in the national liberation struggle.

Delegates Zdravko Zagorec, Emilija Djura and Jovo Bosnic pointed out in particular the need for uncompromising struggle against all who destroy togetherness, attack brotherhood and unity, violate laws, commit economic crimes and care nothing for socialist morals. They should be mentioned by name and accounts should be settled with them openly and publicly.

Speaking of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the border municipality of Cakovec, Zdravko Zagorec stressed that the all-people's defense committees have justified their existence. The organs of all-people's defense and social self-protection are successfully dealing with attempts by the Roman Catholic Church to act on the inhabitants of this commune from clericalist positions. The majority of the population, however, is not falling into the trap of this propaganda. Workers on temporary work abroad are returning to the Cakovec municipality in growing numbers. The number of 16,000 abroad at one time has now been halved, but the cases are not rare of some still working outside our borders (particularly on people subject to military service) on whom pressure is exerted by various emigre orbanizations which most workers successfully resist.

Stressing that the attitudes of the 11th LCY Congress have a significant place in working out the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Kemal Kurajlic said that the League of Communists organs and organizations and other subjects of society bear full responsibility also for the conduct and mobilizing readiness of the war units of the Yugoslav People's Army. This refers in particular, as Kurajlic said, to communists in municipal assemblies who must ensure successful and complete mobilization and [word indistinct] of war units, as this has a decisive significance. He said that there are also environments in which the strategic significance of the mobilization has not yet been fully comprehended and thus this responsible business is left entirely to the relevant and expert services of the municipality.

Speaking about the activity of the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection, Alojz Dolnicar, delegate from Ljubljana, stressed that they have confirmed themselves as irreplaceable in coordinating the measures by all the exponents of the affairs of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Their contribution has particularly manifested itself, Dolnicar said, in continually monitoring the security situation.

The last speaker in the debate, Roza Takao-Bundzak, delegate from Vojvodina, drew particular attention to the weaknesses in the sphere of social self-protection. In her words this sphere has not yet become a component part of the daily activity and concern of all working people and citizens. Basic organizations of associated labor are still not paying enough attention to securing installations, protecting secret information and technical protection.

Commission Debate Continues

LD280738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1023 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Our country's security and independence depend above all on its successful socialist self-managing development, on the unity of our nations and nationalities and their readiness to defend their own freedom and, of course, on the combat capability of our armed forces.

In addition -- Admiral Branko Mamula underlined at today's session continuing the work of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection -- it is one of the League of Communists' prime task to strengthen the self-management and patriotic consciousness of the members of the armed forces.

Drawing attention to the exacerbated militayr-political relations in the world, Branko Mamula emphasized that there are no prospects of these improving in the foreseeable future, for all assessments of international trends show that further deterioration is to be expected. Continued interference in the internal affairs of other countries is thus to be expected, aimed at the socioeconomic, political and social destabilization of these countries, thereby creating the conditions and grounds for direct military intervention. Since Tito's death, Mamula went on, and in particular since the deterioration of the economic situation and the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, our country is being vigilantly monitored from abroad. This is the only explanation for the support given to the extreme political emigration of all hues and the encouragement given to those in the country who have turned their backs on the revolution and taken the path of open treachery.
[passage indistinct]

Svetislav Dolasevic stressed that great efforts are being exerted to strengthen (?all-people's defense) and social self-protection, particularly the territorial defense units.
[passage indistinct]

The League of Communists has recently waged intensive action directed toward involving women and young people in a more significant way in all components of the territorial defense system, in units, commands and headquarters, Tuzla Delegate Anton Zrnic said. Some of our experience in training and providing instruction to young people not attending school, particularly girls, Zrnic said, shows that 15-day training courses in camps are a very successful form of preparation for defense tasks. He commented in this connection that those who have undergone this training are nevertheless not allocated appropriate duties in territorial defense units.

Speaking about the operation of the committees for all-people's defense, Vladimir Danic, a delegate from Osijek, underlined that these have proved themselves in practice to be irreplaceable operational and political bodies of the League of Communists. Their role is especially important, Danic said, in assessing the security situation and in (?putting forward) plans for ways of avoiding possible crisis.

Melki Antevski spoke about the complicated problems facing the whole system of defense and protection due to "increased activity by the enemy, especially Albanian irredentists and nationalists. In addition to suppressing open demonstrations, the system of all-people's defense -- and that means all forces in society -- should at the same time conduct an ideological struggle against attempts at indoctrination and at creating antagonism, specifically between the Macedonian and Albanian peoples. Various cultural, artisitc and other clubs were most often used for such activity in Tetovo, for instance, and the targets of indoctrination were as a rule young people. Such a situation, Antevski said, demanded vigorous action on the part of the League of Communists and uncompromising differentiation with regard to all those who were subjected to hostile indoctrination; strict measures were also taken against those responsible and the ringleaders of nationalist counterrevolutionary deeds. Thanks to decisive action, the enemy did not manage to make deep inroads into associated labor, Antevski said, advocating that the most vigorous measures of criminal justice should be taken against all hostile activity.

The weakening of the country's economic power also weakens the conditions for strengthening territorial defense, which in turn has an unfavorable effect upon the moral and political state of members of the territorial defense, stressed Lt Col Gen Metodija Stefanovski. All organized socialist socialist forces must therefore wage a determined struggle to implement economic stabilization successfully and to put an end to various weaknesses, in order that therritorialdefense, which has already become the people's powerful and mass defense force, may be further strengthened.

Bosko Kustudic made critical comments about the level of organization of civil protection, underlining that lack of money is most often the chief reason why units and headquarters are unable to carry out the set tasks fully.

Speaking about issues of training and educative influences as a whole in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], Lt Col Gen Lambe Mihajovski, delegate from the YPA's LCY organization, emphasized that negative manifestations in society also have an effect on the army. As an example, he cited the fact that the number of cases and forms of favoritism and attempts to extort privileges for individual servicemen are increasing. In this context he emphasized that this phenomenon has a very bad influence on other servicemen and creates an unhealthy atmosphere, thereby having a negative effect on the moral and political situation, on good order and conscious discipline. In spite of public condemnation of such behavior, it is hard to suppress instances of intervention in order to get more favorable conditions of military service for young men who are well-established athletes, artists and the like. Mihajlovski sees the solution to this problem in more concerted action on the part of the league in the army and in society, in order to nip such manifestations in the bud.

The moral-political situation in the YPA is at a level which ensures implementation of all its constitutional commitments in the defense of the country, stressed Peter Gracanin in the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection. The discharge of the tasks imposed by the major events during the past 2 years -- intensified combat readiness, Comrade Tito's illness and death and the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo -- are a practical confirmation of the moral-political awareness and unity of our armed forces which assure us of their ability to carry out all the tasks set for them.

Every year almost 1.5 million members of the reserve cadres go through the various forms of combat training, said Gracanin, and if we add the training for other all-people's defense and self-protection sections, then we approach Tito's vision of several million participants in a possible war. The combat readiness of the YPA and our armed forces is on such a level as not to permit a surprise of any kind whatsoever. This, according to Gracanin, has been confirmed by many exercises and tests.

During the ensuing period the basic commitment in our armed forces will be to the further consolidation of the moral-political situation and nurturing of revolutionary traditions, socialist patriotism and togetherness and cooperation between the army and the people. As before, Peter Gracanin went on to say, we will work for firm military discipline, based on humane staff relations but also on obedient discharge of everything compelled by military discipline.

Talking about unsocial behavior by a number of young people in the army Col Albin Barle, a delegate of the YPA's LCY organization, said that such conduct would be on a much reduced scale if the preparation of young people for their service in the YPA was tackled in a more comprehensive manner. To this one should no doubt add better coordination of all subjects comprising the education of young people.

Col Gen Rade Susa, a delegate of the YPA's LCY organization, pointed out some problems manifesting themselves in the domain of the preparation of the (?socioeconomic) [word indistinct] for the functioning in a possible nationwide defense war. In recent years, said Susa, the basic trends in our economic life went along the line of partition, autarchy and particularistic encapsulation into regional, republican and provincial frameworks. All this, according to Susa, causes damage not only to the economic development of our country but also to the interests and requirements of all-people's defense. Rade Susa also remained that these disruptions in economic developments have begun to make us seriously dependent on foreign countries.

The complex socioeconomic and political situation, especially in Kosovo, has put the question of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the forefront of our action. Proceeding from this assessment, Dragomir Marjanovic stressed the obligation of the League of Communist basic organizations to consider it their constant and routine task virtually at every meeting to concern themselves with the assessment of the political-security situation. This assessment must not be generic and stereotyped, as it often is, but completely concrete and based on the actual situation in the environment to which it refers, without running away from mentioning names when there is a good reason to do so. From such assessments alone, Marjanovic believes, appropriate measures and plans for concrete action can flow.

Speaking of various forms of anti-self-management activity and conduct by individuals, from whose actions the communists turn away and on which they are often silent, Milan Jovic recalled the article of the LCY Statute whereby those who do not accept socialist self-management and who do not contribute to its development cannot be members of the League of Communists. This article, in Jovic's view, refers particularly to those League of Communists members who by virtue of their conduct and actions the infamous label of protagonists of anti-self-management manifestations and tendencies. There can be no place for them in the League of Communists, said Milan Jovic in conclusion.

Delegate Blaz Katusa pointed out the importance of the islands of the Zadar Archipelago in the defense of that part of our border and the problems encountered by the inhabitants of that area. According to him, a great number of islands remain virtually without inhabitants and those few that are left are by and large elderly people. During the period between the two last censuses alone the population was reduced by about 50 percent, said Katusa. He sees the solution of this problem through a deliberate employment policy and in fresh associated labor investments.

Socialist Democracy Commission

LD270848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- The introductory report in the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Democracy [at the 12th LCY Congress] was submitted by Jamdija Pozderac. He stressed that in the present phase of the implementation of socialist revolution and of the struggle for the realization of the concepts of the political system of socialist self-management democracy there is present [words indistinct] of the orientations aopted in the Constitution and in our basic documents and resolutions and of their practical application.

Pozderac particularly stressed three subjects which require more detailed discussion -- the role of the socialist state as mediator and instrument of the working class along the road of its final emancipation; the processes of negotiations and agreement-seeking in the federation; and the responsibility of the League of Communists and other subjective forces for the functioning and development of the political system.

Having noted that statism is manifested on a very broad scale, Pozderac stressed that it is pointless to compare the federal, the republican, and the provincial statism, and any statism whatever, from the viewpoint as to which of them is more or less dangerous because they are all unacceptable for our self-management democratic development as a political (?variant) and ideology of separatism and unitarism.

Statist narrow-mindedness, encapsulation and entrenchment into the narrow framework of the state or of the nation are unacceptable to the working class of any of our republics and provinces, Pozderac said, stressing that sovereignty on the basis of social ownership and interest of associated labor cannot be reduced to the nation, territorial or state level. For this reason relations in Yugoslav society must be based less and less on the role of the state and its apparatus, and increasingly on the strength and initiative of associated labor.

According to Pozderac, excessive insistence on the elements of statehood and the role of the republic as state entails the situation where national interests are separated from the class foundation. The events in Kosovo, too, are the consequences of the powerful manifestation of provincial statism.

Pozderac said that the view that autonomies [as received] in the Socialist Republic of Serbia can be maintained exclusively as cultural autonomies is untenable. The same applies to the view that autonomies must be built up as states, because in both cases the national principle is above the principle of associated labor.

Having stressed that in the process of negotiations and agreement-seeking at federal level the basic problem is that the direct interests of associated labor are not being given adequate priority, Pozderac stressed that the notion that the interests of the republics and provinces are partial in relation to the federation is the best excuse for assorted abuses of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia Foundation of the Yugoslav Federation. However, these interests are partial when interpreted from the position of national egotism, exclusivety, encapsulation and hegemony. This constitutes and continues to constitute an obstacle to faster consultations on the vital questions in the federation and also directly between the republics and provinces.

In the past period delegate relations, Pozderac noted, have been developing and changing faster than the method of league of Communists activity has been adapting itself. A consequence of the delays regarding the specific inclusion of the League of Communists in delegate foundations is the weaker integration ability of the delegate system which results in poorer efficiency in the practical functioning of the political system as a whole.

At the end of his introductory address Pozderac stressed that self-management and decision-making will always stagnate to some extent unless the creative initiative of the masses is encouraged, and if party organizations and other subjective forces are passive among rank and file members and inadequately oriented toward our working people and citizens. [passage indistinct]

Advocating speedier income-based linking up, Popit stressed that only thus will we eradicate the alienated process of decisionmaking and overcome intranational conflicts which are essentially conflicts of political structures. In this context he opposed the views according to which only republics and provinces are to blame for difficulties encountered in negotiation and agreement-reaching. He stressed that in this sphere there are a considerable number of rotten compromises which only make the socioeconomic problems more difficult. Popit then linked the constitutional concept of the federation with the development of self-management, stressing that there can be no agreement to the theses that Yugoslavia is at risk because of self-management and that self-management should be suspended until the existing difficulties are resolved. He contrasted these views by saying that the main danger [words indistinct] for Yugoslavia is to succumb to pressures by nonself-managing forces.

Brotherhood and unity in Kosovo, Iskender Muzbeg stressed, cannot be built until in the province the equitable use of all the languages of the nations and nationalities living there is implemented. The constitution and the laws have regulated this sphere in the best possible way but in practice (?this is not the case). [passage indistinct]

Some responsibility for the (?difficulties) in the development of self-management, in the view of [name indistinct] is also borne by economic managers. They pay lip service to self-management, but very often in practice are not for it. They advocate self-management only as far as this does not endanger their power. [passage indistinct]

Speaking about the employment problem of the young, Slavko Pericin stressed that no longer can generalized assessments be accepted but specific measures are necessary.

The working people must have confidence in the young generation, Pericin said, conveying a message on behalf of those of his age that young people are ready to accept any kind of responsibility. It is necessary, however, that they receive the kind of jobs for which they have been educated. Pericin then also drew attention to deviations in employment and the isolationism of work organization toward trainees.

Commission on LCY Development

LD270914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- In an introductory report of the Commission for the Development of the LCY, Ideopolitical Capability, Statutory Questions and Cadre Policy of the LCY [at the 12th LCY Congress] Svetozar Durutovic stressed that: "The LCY, as the vanguard of the working class, has passed numerous historical tests, overcome many temptations and, together with the united front of socialist forces, created conditions in which both people and circumstances have undergone an enormous change, in which society's social structure, the way of life and awareness of millions of people have changed, and in which the process of humanization of social relations and work has opened as a continuing course of the revolution". Durutovic added that today this course has come across and clashed with complex objective contradictions and subjective weaknesses, which have been accompanied by various instances of resistance to self-management and recently even by the occurrence open counterrevolution in Kosovo. Durutovic said that this has brought into a sharper focus the issue of ideological and political responsibility of the LCY as a whole for the further development of socialist self-management on the bases of the LCY program, the constitution and the law on associated labor.

He underlined the significance of the realization of ideological and action unity, which should be consolidated by everyday testing of the consistency of communists in their actions among working people associated in self-management and sociopolitical organizations, on the basis of the program, statute and constitutional principles. In this connection the realization of the principle of democratic centralism within the League of Communists is of vital significance, on the basis of conscious conviction and conscious communist awareness in implementing the long term and immediate interests of the working class, the policy and congress stands of the LCY.

"It is necessary to strengthen the awareness that those who are not responsible cannot build a responsible society," said Svetozar Durutovic, "and a member of the League of Communists' responsibility increases on a parallel with his function in the organization or organ of the League of Communists or in other institutions of the political system." This is also significant since we have to bear in mind the complexity and acuteness of contradictions in economic and social relations, and the enormous significance of the struggle for economic stabilization. For this reason the question of the LCY's ideopolitical and action capability becomes even more prominent in the coming period, as does the question of more varied and appropriate forms of ideopolitical activity and action-linking of communists, Svetozar Durutovic said at the end of his introductory report.

The second introductory report of the Commission for the Development of the LCY, Ideopolitical Capability, Statutory Questions and Cadre policy of the LCY, devoted to stabilization changes, was submitted by Dimitar Aleksievski. He said that development of the concept of the ideopolitical basis of the proposed changes and additions to the LCY Statute was approached from the ideopolitical viewpoint that there is no need to change the basic principles on which the LCY Statute is based. For this reason the work has concentrated on those statute articles significant for the development and training of the League of Communists which would have a more direct and precise influence on the LCY's strategic orientation in the future development of our society on the basis of socialist self-management.

In the introductory part of the LCY Statute the historic role of Josip Broz Tito in the building of communist party or LCY unity is stressed. In addition to stressing Tito's invaluable achievements, said Aleksievskiy, the statute also notes his exceptional contribution to the development of general principles on which the LCY Statute and program are based and which determine the LCY's position, role and tasks.

Limiting the duration of the term of office in central functions in the League of Communists' organs is an integral part of the application of the principle of collective work, decision-making and responsibility, and as such it is laid down as a general principle in the proposal for changes and additions to the statute.

Marchais Gives Observations

AU261625 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatin 1400 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] We asked Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], what in his opinion were the most important point in the opening speech of Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

[A few words recorded in French followed by Serbo-Croatian Translation] It seems to me that the report we have heard particularly stressed those problems which should be solved to ensure a further economic development on the basis of a progressive socialist, self-managing society. It also seems to me, after reading the report and the documents which I have seen, that these problems will be at the center of attention of this congress.

On the basis of what I have seen, progress is evident. However, it is a fact that the further realization of economic development depends on the world economic situation which has reached a crisis. It is also a fact that you have some internal difficulties which were not hidden by the one who submitted the report, Georges Marchais said and added: These difficulties appear as obstacles to the realization of the self-management policy. It seems to me that these will be the central questions at this congress.

It is also evident that the report also dealt with the burning issues in the present international situation, especially the problems of the Middle East and of disarmament. I must say that I congratulate you in this respect, for these literally are also the preoccupations of the PCF.

Berlinguer Makes Statement

AU261622 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 June 82

[Text] After the conclusion of the first plenary session of the 12th LCY Congress, we asked Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], to make a short statement.

[A few words recorded in Italian followed by Serbo-Croatian translation] Our relations are at the highest level, Berlinguer said and continued: This was confirmed by the reception that our delegation received. The relations between our parties are very significant, both for the relations between our states and peoples, and for the development of the European and world international workers movement. As regards Comrade Dragosavac's report, it seems to me that it presented good and very interesting points for solving the complex problems which now face Yugoslavia and the LCY, particularly as regards the economic stabilization, Enrico Berlinger, PCI secretary general, said in conclusion.